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Tower Views

by Clearway

Mr. Hull Reads the Law

France's Shifting Crises

Bulges in Power Politics

Compensation—Like a mother fighting for her cub, Secretary of State Cordell Hull bears down on Mexico, insisting on strict observation of international law so that the good-neighbor policy shall not be weakened by establishing a precedent of uncompensated property seizure from other nationals. Seldom has a state paper carried out of Washington such emphatic statements; yet there are no threats, no ultimatums. Mr. Hull suggests, firmly but politely, however, that there be no further seizure of foreign-owned property "unless accompanied by arrangements for adequate, prompt, and effective payment." His comments did not mention oil properties, being restricted to the $10,132,388 claims against Mexico for the expropriation of agricultural lands. But his main theme deals with no uncertainty on the international impropriety of assuming that a desire to adjust the national social balance gives any nation the moral or legal right to evade its obligations to its neighbors. • He says, in effect: "America expects every nation to do its duty."

Rally—"We can't beat those Democrats with firecrackers," declares Homer E. Capehart, musical instrument manufacturer, and to "do something about it" he offers to sign the check for a mammoth "cornfield" rally of Republican nominees, committeefolk and party leaders near Washington, Indiana. The figure on the check looks like $25,000. What it pays for includes chicken-and-baked-clam dinners all over the 120-acre field, in 38 tents with a combined spread of 100,000 square feet. Estimated attendance, 8,500. Mr. Capehart explains that his generosity stems from the conviction that "businessmen who dislike the Roosevelt New Deal should do more to fight it." • We're sort of dull about such things—so we're wondering what advantage chicken and clams have over firecrackers.

Stress—The crisis in France (as is the way with French crises) is largely set aside when Frenchmen consider dangers from without. Premier Daladier explains the necessity of extending the working hours of all industries related to national defense, but promises other concessions. His own party and other Left Wing influences come to his support, indications being that while the 40-hour schedule will be retained "in principle" there shall be relaxation of the rule in relation to defense industries. Obviously the French Government feels that the crisis has been overridden, for it notifies the British Government that France is determined to fulfill her treaty obligations, and come to the defense of Czechoslovakia in case that democracy is attacked by Germany. • Out of the eddy of social reform, into the whirlpool of power politics!

Concessions—In Czechoslovakia, too, the needle of events wavers away from the danger mark, although the assurance of safety is not complete. Out of Viscount Runciman's conference with Sudeten Germans may issue the vital decision. But meanwhile concessions by the Czech Government offer a new basis for negotiations, a new hope for conciliation. While they are reported as falling far short of the National Socialist minority's demand for autonomy, they are nevertheless said to be "material" enough to make bargaining attractive. The bargaining urge is further encouraged by France's announcement that it will fight against aggressors in Czechoslovakia, and by the suspicion (never verified) that Great Britain would feel bound to stand with France. • These are days of ballooning diplomacy—trying to offset the pressure without, with the pressure within.

Pressure—Not the least of this outside pressure, by the way, comes from a certain political stratum where float the vapors from Premier Horthy's visit to Berlin. "Informed sources" imply that at least one result of this visit is likely to be closer economic ties between Germany and Hungary. Whether this, other than the traditional friendly relations, develops, rests to some degree on the outcome of Little Entente overtures to Hungary. One of Admiral Horthy's companions is reported as saying that on Czechoslovakia's attitude toward minorities may depend the answer as to whether Hungary will accept rearmament and renunciation of force. • So the bulge in the balloon of central European power politics seems likely to remain until there is a definite declaration from Czechoslovakia regarding minorities.

Roundup—Boiled down and served with smiles: Captain Eyston whose Thunderbolt thundered over Bonneville Salt Flats at an unofficial 360-m. p. h. clip but lost the new record because of the failure of the electric-eye timing device, is going to paint his car in stripes to aid breaking the light beams. Zebra-lined streamlining. • In Washington there are 323 women represented among the delegates to the mail-carriers convention. They are said to be especially careful of the mail.

Czechs Offer Better Terms To Minorities

New concessions made by Prague improve outlook for mediators—Berlin hints at action.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 26 (AP)—New concessions by the Prague Government to Czechoslovakia's autonomy-demanding Sudeten German minority today raised the hopes of negotiators trying to overcome the deadlock between the two parties.

A Committee of Sudeten Germans met with Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the conflict, to study suggestions made last night by the political Ministers of the Government.

The nature of the concessions was not disclosed, but they were described as "material, but by no means going the full length of the sweeping autonomy demanded by the Sudeten Germans."

Simultaneously it was reported here, however, that Germany had told other powers it might have to act "to sponsor" the Sudeten German demands if a solution were too long delayed, but that such action would not be in the nature of an attack.

In approaching the Moscow Foreign Office Germany's representative was said to have cited as evidence of Germany's peaceful intentions how Berlin observed the strictest neutrality during the recent conflict between Russia and Japan on the Siberian-Manchukuo-Korean border.

Paris Backs Prague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 26—The French Government has notified Britain that France remains as determined as ever to fulfill its treaty obligations to Czechoslovakia in case of an attack by Germany.

When reports reached Paris yesterday that the British Government was considering the advisability of warning the Reich against resort to force in the Czech problem, Roger Cambon, French Chargé d'Affaires in London, was ordered to convey to Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, France's support for such move as well as to inform him of French readiness to defend Czechoslovakia's independence.

In French official circles, it is hoped that Britain will make clear its intention to stand by France if the latter is obliged to go to the aid of Prague. The French view is that the best way to avoid war over Czechoslovakia is to leave no possible doubt as to the attitude of France and Britain.

Eyston to Stripe Car To Aid Timing Device

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 26 (AP)—The world's fastest automobile is "going zebra" in an effort to smash its own record.

Capt. George E. T. Eyston, who piloted his "Thunderbolt" 311.42 miles an hour last year to set the record, said he would paint vertical black stripes on the car to aid in breaking light beams that operate the electric-eye timing device for speed runs. Failure of the apparatus to operate Wednesday deprived Captain Eyston of a new mark for the measured mile when he possibly reached 360 miles per hour. He proposes to make another record attempt tomorrow.

Young Sons of Providence Demand City Reforms



By a Staff Photographer

Support Proportional Representation and City Manager Plan

Upper (left to right): C. Allen Smith and Gerald W. Harrington, and (lower left) Edward S. Brackett, Jr., leaders of the Charter League. | Upper center: A Providence landmark, the Industrial Trust Tower. Lower right: Luncheon meeting of Charter League.

'Undeclared Peace' Looms for China, Tokyo Action Hints

Consolidation of position expected as next phase of Japanese campaign—Observers feel no effort to push further inland will be made—Lines of communication would be too extended.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 26—An "undeclared peace"—or, at least, a substantial reduction in the scale of hostilities—is beginning to appear as the next major development of policy in the undeclared Sino-Japanese War.

It is a development which is dependent on, and may conceivably come after the fall of Hankow, which is confidently expected here within the next two months.

The anticipation of this development of policy cannot, at this time, be documented from official sources for the obvious reason that the Japanese are still intent on maintaining the "war atmosphere" requisite to continuing hostilities.

Propaganda Preparation

But a group of prominent Japanese writers recently received an invitation to proceed to China next month to witness the capture of the Chinese provisional capital. There is reason to assume that this propaganda preparation may present the fall of Hankow as the attainment of Japan's major continental objective.

It is the consensus of opinion among well-informed Japanese that there will be no effort to penetrate deep into the interior of China, as this would require impossibly long lines of communications; while waterways, which hitherto have assisted Japanese progress, would become less navigable.

Thus it is expected that the next phase of the Japanese campaign will involve consolidation of the occupied regions and efforts to establish some kind of order in a huge territory more than double the size of the Japanese Empire, where the Japanese hold the main towns and lines of communication but exercise little authority off the railways.

Of course, the Chinese as well as the Japanese military tactics will influence the course of developments "after Hankow," which even the Chinese are preparing to see occupied by the Japanese invaders.

Strongest in Defense

Although from this distance it is impossible to predict the probable course of the Chinese campaign, military observers have felt that the undeclared war has shown the Chinese at their best in the realm of defense. The recapture of Taierhchwang by the Chinese last April provided an outstanding but single instance of Chinese facility for counter-attack. Nor has there been evidence that the Chinese military equipment is able to sustain a vigorous offensive.

Because of this, there appears to have been a growing Japanese conviction that it may be possible to hold the Chinese at bay, once Hankow is taken. This, of course, assumes that no new element will enter the organized Chinese resistance and that the advantages of "consolidation of position" will continue to work as advantageously for the invader as for the defender.

Should this calculation prove correct it would mean that Japan's decision to advance no further in China would throw the emphasis of the war against the guerrilla bands which hitherto have had almost a free hand over a large expanse of territory and have been responsible for much of the embarrassment as the Japanese advanced.

Farthest Inland?

However that may be, there is a substantial body of military opinion that feels the impending Japanese capture of the middle Yangtze metropolis, which has been the center of Chinese resistance in the past few months, defines the farthest inland point to which Japanese occupation can advantageously be pushed.

The occupation of Hankow, as the seat of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, has always been a general Japanese objective. The achievement of this objective was remote and theoretical so long as the Chinese held the line of the Lung Hai Railway, supplemented by that of the Yellow River farther to the west. And during the early months of the year one was sometimes led to wonder whether the Japanese War Ministry itself was firmly set on the capture of Hankow, with its attendant lengthening of lines of communication and necessity for stationing more troops in China.

Succession of Victories

All such doubts were swept away when Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, known as an advocate of a vigorous forward policy in China, replaced the more moderate War Minister, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama. A succession of victories, the capture of Suchow and of Kai-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Charter League Campaigns For 'New Providence'

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26—Samuel Gorton's serving maid smiled in church. There was quite a fuss . . . and thereby hangs the tale of a drive for reformed city government very much under way in this old Plantation of Roger Williams today.

Spurred by charges of the Charter League, at the group's first public meeting yesterday, that the City is now conducted on the basis of "gross and profligate" spending and that democracy has been blotted from the City Government by an administration machine "only three backfires ahead of the junkman," volunteer workers today were organizing voters in every quarter of Providence behind a campaign for a modernized charter. The first step will be to enlist State Legislators in approving a measure enabling Providence citizens to vote on the proposed charter.

There may not seem at first glance to be much connection between the chirky serving girl of 1641 and a reform movement headed by rather sober-faced young sons of Providence today. But there is a link.

It joins that highly-prized spiritual quality formerly known as the "Colonial right to a free conscience," more latterly called "democracy" and today's drive to install a city council elected by proportional representation, the council to employ a city manager to run this thriving, but costly to govern, city on Narragansett Bay.

Defended Right to Smile

Why the maid smiled, we do not know. But we do know that Sam Gorton nearly caused a revolution by insisting not only on her right to smile, but on establishment of equitable machinery to guarantee—so far as governmental machinery can—the actual projection of spiritual rights to freedom into human experience, instead of mere lip service to such rights.

In 300 years the words and application have changed, but the idea remains the same. A group of young men just getting established in business and the professions, buying homes and paying taxes—just such a group as fathered the reforms in Cincinnati, Toledo, and Wheeling—do not feel their home city is being properly governed. They feel they do not have a voice in its administration, that affairs are out of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Ban of proportional representation in New York upheld: Page 4.

Hines and Schultz Linked by State's Surprise Witness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—A Connecticut Yankee at a New York court today dominated the trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District leader, charged with furnishing protection for the $20,000,000-a-year policy racket.

He was Dudley Brothwell, owner of a riding school at Fairfield, Conn., who dealt the defense a major blow by asserting in homespun, matter-of-fact manner that Mr. Hines was the "big, well-dressed man," who came to his barns on an August, 1935, Sunday with Arthur ("Dutch

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

What Causes Recessions? Many Factors Contribute

Why business recessions? An unprecedented amount of research, analysis and constructive economic thinking has been applied to this highly important question since the latest and deepest crisis of capitalism began with the nineteen-thirties. Some of this expert opinion is tapped in the following article, addressed particularly to the issue of causation in the business cycle.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the currents of recovery in the United States moving ahead again on the first anniversary of the recession, many groups in the nation, from the vantage point of an improved perspective, are striving to understand the causes of the business sag that halted world recovery during the year.

As a result of interviews with professors, banking experts, union leaders and representatives of business associations and political factions, this correspondent evoked the obvious, but insufficiently emphasized fact that recessions in the present highly complicated industrial age are never caused in the simple fashion that political and partisan disputants would have the public believe.

At first there were such cries as these:

"The Economic Royalists caused the recession." "No, government interference with business caused it." "You are both wrong, capitalism, itself, is in decline and cannot regain its strength." "Prices did it." "High wages did it." "Monopoly did it." "Overstocked inventories did it." "Fie on you all, sun-spots did it."

Those simple explanations of the recession do not by themselves receive much credence today among responsible economists. Yet these ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hull Sends Note Rebuking Mexico On Land Seizure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—In one of the most vigorous diplomatic notes addressed by the United States to any foreign Government in years, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today took exception to every argument advanced by Mexico for failure to compensate Americans for seized property, repeated in emphatic form his demand for arbitration of the question of compensation, and "requested" that all further Mexican seizures of foreign owned property cease "unless accompanied by arrangements for adequate, prompt, and effective payment."

Taken as a whole the American note amounted primarily to a negation of the theory that social reform

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Mayflower II May Cross Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A scheme to send a Youth Ship, Mayflower II, to the 1939 New York World Fair to introduce British to American youth is on foot here.

The ship would carry, if possible, 1,000 young people of all classes of society, who would be representative of various cross-sections of industry and professions.

The scheme is being sponsored by Three-Fold Cord, founded for the purpose of uniting through service and practise of the arts, the youth of [illegible]n-loving countries."

Religious, political, and educational leaders in the British Empire and the United States, are interesting themselves in the endeavor.

Support for the plan has been received from leading industrialists, who have offered to pay expenses of one or more of their employees, and from social agencies.

Citizens of Hull, Yorkshire, have promised to select six young people and pay expenses.

Plans are being made for a pageant presenting the course of British history to be presented by the "pilgrims" when they visit New York and for an Anglo-American Peace Service in one of the famous churches of New York.

It is hope that a visit to the White House can be arranged.

This Changing World

Ten Years of the Kellogg Pact—Anniversary of the Multilateral Anti-War Treaty—The Unrealized Hope of Humanity

By H. B. Elliston

Ten years ago 14 governments met with the then Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg at the Quai d'Orsay and signed a pledge renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. In course of time 44 other governments joined in this self-denying ordinance. The movement was irresistible, for it expressed, 10 years after the "war to end war," the fervent aspiration of mankind to enthrone peace.

War thus became "outlawed," though few recognized at the time that you cannot "outlaw" an act, only the perpetrator of the act. Anyhow, the act of renunciation became an article of faith among peoples, so much so that government after government was forced repeatedly to declare that its foreign policy was based upon it.

Within 10 years the evangel has been buried in international lawlessness and the most flagrant kind of hypocrisy. What was wrong with the pact that in so short a time the pledge should be more honored in the breach than the observance? Several things, but I shall deal with only one, namely, the insistence of mankind in rating peace above justice.

This was understandable so early after the carnage of the World War. I myself came out of the war a convinced pacifist, but, as the horror of those days wore off, I recovered some perspective, and in my own thinking put justice before peace as the highest aim of humanity. Perhaps Versailles was responsible. For in my thinking justice took the place of peace the day after the signing of the peace treaty, which, in J. L. Garvin's thunderous language was "a peace that passeth all understanding" and one that would sow "dragon's teeth all over Europe."

It occurred to me as time went on that peace was simply a by-product of justice. It was justice that required the striving, peace none at all. The mistake of the Kellogg Pacters lay in thinking that peace could come without justice, simply as a result of signing a piece of paper.

That such a pledge was a false reliance became evident at the first test of the Kellogg Pact. Within a year after the Quai d'Orsay ceremony, Soviet Russia had invaded Manchuria, then part of the Chinese domain. The dispute arose over the Chinese Eastern Railway. This was then under Russo-Chinese ownership, and the Chinese, wanting to get rid of alien authority within their territory, tried to squeeze out the Russian directors. Soviet Russia responded by using such force that the Chinese immediately gave way. The affair was wound up with a paean of praise for the Pact led by the then Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, who assumed the role of defender of the peace. In fact, both parties ignored the Pact. The Chinese, in disregard of Article 11, sought the rectification of an unequal treaty by unpeaceful means, and the Russians countered with an equal indifference to Article 1 forbidding war-like action.

The first violation of the Kellogg Pact has been succeeded by half a dozen violations. Each of them discloses the fatal weakness of the Pact in freezing a status quo which, intolerable when the Pact was signed, became more and more intolerable in course of time. This is a dynamic world, but the Pact provided no way of correcting any troublesome but legally incontestable situation.

The same deficiency has cramped the Covenant of the League of Nations. Article 19 of the Covenant, it is true, provides for the peaceful correction of inequitable treaties. But little interest has ever been taken in action under that article. In the last half dozen years the center of interest of Geneva, instead, has been the sanctions articles against treaty breakers. So the world ignored the need for peaceful change, pursued nationalist policies which made the status quo more and more intolerable, and eventually saw aggrieved nations burst bonds that both Covenant and Pact tried to rivet upon them.

The lesson has now been learned. Treaties have fallen by the wayside, and statesmanship toward the treaty-breakers is concerned with moderating the extent of treaty-breaking. The day will come when the world will again essay the task of restoring international law. Then justice must be given pride of place. In Aristotelian phrase, the rigid rod of a verbal text must be supplemented by the leaden rule of equity.

It is a sorry anniversary, except as it reminds the world of the need to reorient the peace movement.

U. S. Protests Attack on Plane

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew tonight protested to the Japanese Government against the destruction of a Chinese-American airliner by Japanese warplanes near Canton, South China, Aug. 24.

The Ambassador's representations were made during a half-hour conference at the Foreign Office with Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It was understood on good authority that the United States envoy took the position that such attacks were likely to jeopardize American lives and that this attack contravened Japan's previous assurances that the lives and property of neutrals in China would be respected by the Japanese forces.

Japan Again Irks Britain

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26 (AP)—Great Britain protested today against suppression of Reuters (British news agency) dispatches by Japanese censors.

The protest was based on censorship of Reuters reports Wednesday from Hong Kong of the machine-gunning of a Chinese-American air transport by Japanese warplanes.

The Japanese have not answered an American protest, made Tuesday to the consulate-general here, against censorship of mails addressed to Americans in Shanghai.

Japanese authorities today asserted their right to censor freely incoming and outgoing commercial messages as well as press dispatches and said Japan's censorship policy remained unchanged despite the protests or planned representations of third powers.

Text of Hull note: 2

Governor Aiken

Of Vermont discusses "A Credo for Republicans": **Editorial Page.**

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And Out of the Little Ones Can They Make Pickleaps?

GENEVA, N. Y. (AP)—Have a cuapper, pardon—an appber—oops!—we mean an appcu—oh, well, anyhow, have one—they look like an apple and taste like a cucumber.

What's more, they come from New Zealand, called apple cucumbers, and J. Henry Daykin, who got the seeds from "down under," is growing the vegetable—tsk!—wrong again—fruit, in his back yard.

In the Boston Section:

New Hampshire tax revision urged.

All-steel house finds favor.

Homeward trek from New England camps.

Goodwin makes safety plea.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

AFL to Fight Bridges and Aid Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26—The American Federation of Labor's Executive Council began conferences here today on control of the maritime trades and efforts to squeeze out Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast Committee for Industrial Organization leader.

The hearings are expected to continue tomorrow.

The purpose is to organize a new international seamen's union and eventually to set up a national maritime department, uniting the longshoremen, teamsters, masters, mates and pilots, tugboat men, seamen, marine engineers, and radio operators. With all these crafts working together AF of L heads believe that Mr. Bridges' CIO units would be stopped at every point.

The Bridges situation is regarded by AF or L leaders, here for the Executive Council meeting, as a serious one. If the Bridges group wins in its waterfront warfare in San Francisco, it will be sure to intensify its drive on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with big ports like New York, Boston, and New Orleans certain to be hit hard, it was declared.

On the other hand, members of the Executive Council are not at all in accord with the open shop aspect of the San Francisco situation and are following closely the shunting about of the "hot cargo" freight car on the railroad sidings there and the closing down of warehouses when members of the Bridges Union refuse to unload the freight.

Reports received here today were to the effect that 79 out of 200 San Francisco warehouses had been closed down as a result of the perambulations of this freight car.

Appeal to Roosevelt

The Executive Council was on record today for the second time in its history as appealing directly to a President of the United States against a proposed federal appointment. The target this time was Donald Wakefield Smith, Pennsylvania New Dealer, whose term on the National Labor Relations Board expires Aug. 27 and who is reportedly chosen by President Roosevelt for reappointment to a six-year term.

The Executive Council's telegram to President Roosevelt charged that Mr. Smith "lacks the necessary qualifications" and that his record shows a bias and a lack of understanding of the Labor Relations Act. Washington writers have described him as a protégé of United States Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania and backed by the CIO.

William Green, AF of L President, said the only such action in the past was when President Hoover appointed United States Circuit Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., to the United States Supreme Court.

"We defeated his confirmation," Mr. Green added, "and eventually we licked almost every Senator who had voted for him."

Report on Europe

Matthew Woll, Third Vice-President of the AF of L, who attended the triennial meeting of the International Federation of Trades Unions in Oslo, Norway, this summer, reported to the Executive Cocunicl.

"Never in European history," he said, "has there been such a state of fear and suspense. Practically every nation there is busy on big armament programs—even such small and peaceful countries as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland."

Mr. Green, relaying the Woll report, added that "The AF of L is prepared to go to the extreme limit in international labor co-operation for world peace and disarmament. We are willing to work actively with the labor movement of Europe for this."

"Our next convention, opening Oct. 3 in Houston, Texas, probably will make a pronouncement on this matter," he continued. "We are tremendously alarmed over the European situation. We are ready for a greater degree of international labor co-operation than ever before in securing and spreading information, deciding policies, and applying moral and economic power and influence. And the labor movements are now stronger and more influential."

Mr. Green said that one of the chief reasons the AF of L was a part of the International Federation of Trades Unions was that "we want to do our part for peace." He turned thumbs down on the suggestion from European laborites that a general strike be called at the first sign of war. Mr. Green said, "We have never considered such a proposal."

Privately, Mr. Green explained that labor antiwar measures "must be along reasonable and realistic lines."

"We still are in full accord with our last convention, which voted that President Roosevelt is in better position to judge what the Nation shall do. We feel that his peace policy is constructive and realistic," he said.

Mr. Woll told of speaking and voting against the proposed admission of Russian trades unions to the IFTU on the ground that they were not free, but Government controlled, and that Communism was "just as objectionable as Fascism." The Russians were not admitted.

The Executive Council approved Mr. Woll's action.

Security Lauded by La Guardia As Easing Employment Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25—The New York State Federation of Labor is out in force to war on the American Labor Party, which it declares is a "disgruntled, rule-or-ruin group of the Committee for Industrial Organization." Simultaneously the State Federation will enter the political field to back candidates for public office who are friendly to the American Federation of Labor's program.

The warfare between the AF of L and the CIO was brought out into the open at the Federation's annual convention here yesterday, when a strongly worded resolution assailing the American Labor Party as a branch of the CIO and as composed of "shams and pretenders seeking to foist themselves upon the public as being representative of real bonafide American labor," was offered.

Simultaneously, David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who for months has been striving to bring about peace between the rival labor groups, was intimating in New York that peace was near.

Only a handful of delegates got up on the floor here to soften the resolution, and they were promptly cried down. The convention cheered a telegram from William Green, President of the parent Federation, in which he declared the CIO was wholly responsible for the split. After this telegram was read, the convention conveyed to Mr. Green the assurance of continued support by the State body.

This was backed up by action by the Resolutions Committee in rejecting several proposals for resumption of peace negotiations between the AFL and the CIO, and the adoption of a substitute resolution declaring that peace was possible only on the basis of a return to the Federation of organizations which "subscribe to sane and conservative action and the rule of the majority."

Mayor La Guardia of New York, making an address, attacked "chiseling" employers and urged the adoption of uniform labor laws through national action. He urged labor to continue its fight for higher wages, better working conditions and broader measures of social security. He asked the State Federation to come to New York for its next annual meeting, which Mr. Meany indicated it would do.

Praise of the Roosevelt Administration for its work to relieve unemployment, was voiced by the New York Mayor; but relief alone, he declared, could not meet the problem, and a new system of economic relationship would have to be worked out. Such a system must be truly American in its inception and application, he held, adding that he saw in the Social Security Act the beginning of such a system.

With the development of social insurance to a more adequate degree, and with an effective ban on child labor, the whole problem would be gradually solved, according to the Mayor. Lightening the market of large numbers of both aged and young workers, and a reduction of working hours would be other factors in solving the problem, he maintained.

Mr. La Guardia urged labor to stick to its job of contributing to national economic and social readjustment.

"Labor has a great responsibility," he declared, "you are taking a great part in this readjustment, in maintaining and fixing the new American standard of living. Labor needs the best, the most intelligent, and most honest leadership in its history."

Mr. La Guardia skirted around any reference to the warfare between the AF of L and the CIO, but he urged the delegates to carry "onward the march of labor," toward its ultimate objective.

"While you may have your differences, your divisions," he said, "remember that it is one great army of American working men and women marching forward for the security and the future of the greatest country in the world."

Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the Assembly, warned against "the growing power of government," and Bella Dodd made an address as representative of the Teachers' Union.

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BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

President Says He And Farley Agree, Warns on Utopias

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt said that he and James A. Farley "were in complete agreement as usual" during a political conference Aug. 25. His statement was in response to questions at his press conference.

He and Mr. Farley were understood to have gone over the political situations in every state where the New Deal is an issue. Mr. Farley reportedly urged the President to go personally into Maryland in an effort to defeat Senator Millard Tydings, an Administration opponent seeking renomination. The President did not comment on this, however.

Asked for comment on reports that the Workers Alliance, an organization of WPA workers, is seeking to raise a $50,000 campaign fund from WPA employees, the President gave reporters this reply:

"I very much hope that people on relief will not contribute any money for the purpose of aiding any party."

The President said that a proposal being discussed in California to give $30 weekly pensions to all persons over 50 can be described as a short cut to Utopia, referring reporters to his recent address on social security in which he said he hoped the social security system could be developed year by year. But he warned "against those who advocate short cuts to Utopia or fantastic financial schemes."

The California system, the President said, would represent nothing less than a tax on all the people which would fall particularly heavily on the poor.

Reich to Tighten Control of Aliens Within Its Borders

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—A new decree effective Oct. 1 indicates that Greater Germany soon will tighten its control over foreigners within the country.

They will be welcomed, it said, "if their personality and the purpose of their sojourn afford sufficient guarantee that they are worthy of hospitality."

If those conditions are not fulfilled, police are empowered to "take adequate measures to safeguard the general public interest."

Foreigners remaining in Germany longer than three months would have to obtain a special permit.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Government has ruled that all aliens found illegally residing in Belgium would be expelled. The rule was designed to halt the illegal flow of political refugees entering Belgium from Germany apparently in organized clandestine immigration.

Flora Treasure Spot

Natural scientists report that the flora of the mountains west of the Han River in Hupeh Province, China, is the richest and most remarkable in the world. It is said to include more than 5,000 species, comprising plants of semitropical, temperate, and Alpine regions.

Detroit Man Named VFW Commander

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Maj. Eugene L. van Antwerp of Detroit was nominated Aug. 25 without opposition to succeed Scott B. Squyres of Oklahoma City as National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Major van Antwerp is now Senior Vice-Commander, an officer whose elevation to commander is customary.

Election of Major van Antwerp and other national officers was scheduled for the closing session of the thirty-ninth annual National Encampment of the VFW tomorrow.

Delegates adopted a resolution urging Congress to appropriate funds for counter-espionage activity. The resolution expressed belief the Government did not have sufficient personnel or equipment to cope with "foreign spies who are operating in this country."

Guitars Are Popular

Today more guitars are sold than any other musical instrument.

Camera Views the News



Wide World

A Sporting Event in Australia

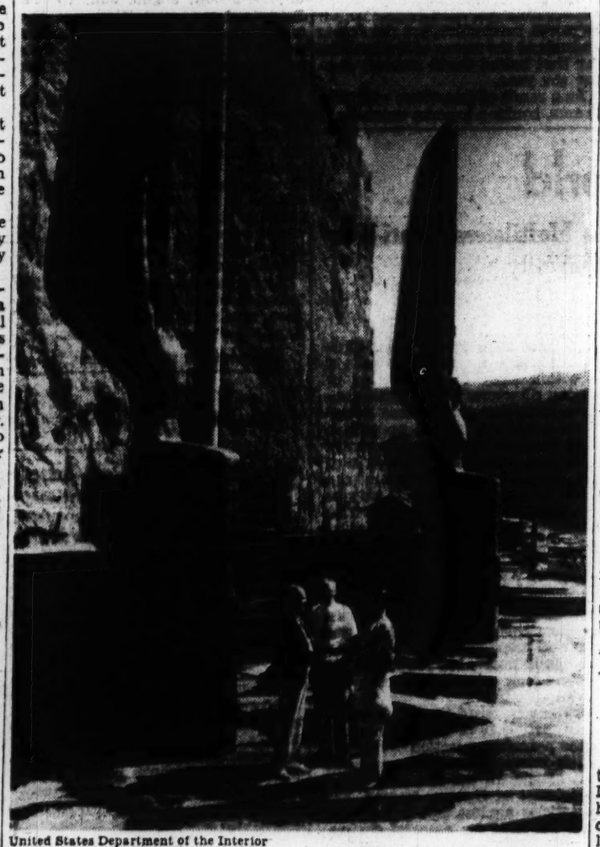
The Royal Agriculture Show at Sydney, New South Wales, has many interesting contests, and one which always attracts lots of attention is the tree-felling competition. In this brawny men from the timber lands try their skill. The hard wood makes the going harder.



© Harris & Ewing

Unofficial Envoy From Cuba

Señorita Ana Maria Carabia, niece of the Cuban Ambassador to the United States, has been visiting him at Washington, and, as can be readily understood, she has proved a very popular guest, with the doors of hospitality opened enthusiastically for her entertainment.



United States Department of the Interior

Scandinavia in Nevada

Carl Joachim Hambro (left), President of Norway's Parliament, congratulates a famous former countryman, Oskar J. W. Hansen (right) of Virginia, upon the completion of his sculptures at Boulder Dam. Irving C. Harris, Power Director, is the central figure.

New Aeronautics Author To Investigate Air Mail

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Authority decided Aug. 25 to investigate the financial condition of domestic air mail carriers and the proper methods of fixing air mail rates.

Educator Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—James H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education, has announced the appointment of J. D. Robinson of Columbia as Director of the State Schoolbook Commission to succeed the late M. F. Bush. The new textbook chief is a former school superintendent.

Martin to Present CIO Peace Plans To Union Board

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP) — The formula of John L. Lewis for restoring peace in the United Automobile Workers will be submitted soon to the union's Executive Board, Homer Martin, President, said today.

The Board will meet in Detroit, probably next week, and the case will be argued by leaders of the Martin and anti-Martin factions and either by Mr. Lewis himself or someone he delegates to represent his Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Lewis' formula, revealed in Washington yesterday during his conferences with each side, calls for reinstatement of the five international officers who were disciplined by the Board until the UAW convention holds its biennial election next August, with a truce in effect between rival factions in the meantime.

Support for Martin

This program was acceptable to the supporters of the four expelled and one suspended officers but not to Mr. Martin, who said it would be submitted to the Board without recommendation. In other matters pertaining to the factionalism the Board has voted 12 to 6 with Mr. Martin.

The Board, Mr. Martin said, should decide the question "intelligently and in line with the constitution of the union." Richard T. Frankensteen, expelled Vice-President, commented that "if they turn this down, the war will be on—definitely."

After two days of consultations in Mr. Lewis' headquarters failed to effect a compromise the CIO chief rebuked the UAW leaders for letting their controversy become a "public nuisance" and said to reporters:

"We're hopeful the Executive Board will accept the proposition because it will restore the Union to a state of normalcy. It will permit normal processes of the Union to function. It will take out of the Union and dissolve this searing controversy that now rages through its ranks and jurisdiction."

Lewis Writes Martin

Mr. Martin left the conference yesterday afternoon, sent Mr. Lewis a note and boarded a plane for Detroit and continued to Flint, where he addressed a UAW gathering and was interrupted by a man who rose and shouted, "come on, boys! Let's throw him out!"

Mr. Martin's note told Mr. Lewis he wanted to place the peace proposal before the Board and invited him to appear.

"I, or at least a representative of the CIO, will be glad to accept," Mr. Lewis remarked.

Mr. Lewis said the concern of the CIO was to preserve the UAW as "an economic instrumentality" rather than with "the identity of individuals who hold some particular office."

Mr. Martin had just told members of the Buick Division of the Flint UAW local that "we have had to throw out . . . a lot of company unionists, spies and destroyers" when he was interrupted by several men who advanced toward the platform. They were ejected from the hall by his adherents and the meeting proceeded.

In a statement to the press Mr. Lewis said "this controversy arose between 24 paid officers of the union—not in the ranks of the membership. We feel confident that on sober reflection of the proposal we have made that the Executive Board of the Auto Workers' Union will approve a final settlement."

Deputy Criticizes Newark Police In Thomas Riot Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25—Frank E. Brex, Deputy Police Chief, submitted a report to Michael P. Duffey, Public Safety Director, as a result of his investigation of the Norman Thomas riot in Military Park on June 4 in which he criticizes Philip Sebold, Deputy Police Chief, for his handling of police detailed to the Park when the Socialist leader attempted to speak, but was driven away with a shower of missiles.

In his report, Deputy Brex says:

"The weak spot in the police work was failure to remove the band which marched into the Park and whose 'insistent playing' undoubtedly stimulated and increased the ferociousness of the missile-throwers."

The Deputy also declares that a newspaper photograph showed Deputy Sebold standing near two men, one with what might be the frame of a placard and the other, now sought by the Newark police, with a club in his hand.

The Brex inquiry is the second into the riot, during which eggs and rocks drove Mr. Thomas from the speaker's stand. The Essex County grand jury returned a presentment on July 20 after an investigation, asserting that criticism of the Police Department was not justified save for what might later appear a mistake in judgment in not detailing a stronger force to the Park before the meeting started.

Negro Tennesseans Debate New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — A team of two Negro debaters from Lemoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., has just completed a successful tour of New Zealand, and left for Australia. This team is the first of its kind to debate outside the United States. The visitors debated with representatives of New Zealand University colleges and spoke at schools. They were warmly received everywhere, and when Prof. B. G. Alexander, their manager, said good-by after the last debate he referred feelingly to the hospitality extended to the debaters and himself.

The visiting team was entertained by the Government, and the Minister of Education presided at the debate in the Wellington Town Hall, when the visitors took the affirmative against Victoria University College on the question, "That America has found the formula for happiness."

Hull Protests Japan's Attack On Chinese-American Air Liner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—In emphatic terms, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today lodged protest with the Japanese Government over the destruction of a Chinese National commercial airliner piloted by an American pilot near Hong Kong on Wednesday.

Mr. Hull protested the "unwarranted attack" upon the civilian airliner, the loss of life among the non-combatant passengers, and the endangering of life of the American pilot together with the destruction of property in which an American concern has "a very substantial interest."

It was a day of emphatic action by the State Department and its veteran head, Secretary Hull. The latter started off with his stiff note to Mexico, requiring compensation or arbitration for land expropriation. Then came the announcement of the new development—the protest to Japan.

The latter was delivered to the Japanese Foreign Office by Joseph C. Grew, upon cabled instructions from Secretary Hull. The protest laid special emphasis upon the report of Hugh L. Wood, the American pilot, that the Japanese planes which destroyed the airliner followed the carrier down and turned their machine guns on the survivors who were attempting to swim ashore from the river where the landing had been made.

The U. S. Note

The note declared:

"Acting under instructions, I have the honor on behalf of my Government to protest to Your Excellency against the unwarranted attack on Aug. 24, 1938, near Macao, by Japanese airplanes upon a commercial airplane operated by the China National Aviation Corporation resulting in the total destruction of the commercial airplane, the loss of the lives of a number of non-combatant passengers, and the endangering of the life of the American pilot.

"This attack upon the plane has aroused public feeling in the United States.

"I am directed to point out to Your Excellency that not only was the life of an American national directly imperiled, but loss was also occasioned to American property interests, as the Pan-American Airways has a very substantial interest in the China National Aviation Corporation.

"I am directed to invite the special attention of Your Excellency to the following points in the account of Pilot Wood:

"The China National Aviation Corporation plane was pursued by Japanese planes which started machine gunning; after the China National Aviation Corporation plane had successfully landed it was followed down by Japanese pursuit planes which continued to machine gun it until it had sunk; and when Pilot Wood started swimming across the river he was followed by one of the Japanese planes which continued to machine gun him.

"My Government desires to express its emphatic objection to the jeopardizing in this way of the lives of American as well as other non-combatant occupants of unarmed civilian planes engaged in clearly recognized and established commercial services over a regularly-scheduled air route."

14 of 17 Perish

The incident which Secretary Hull protested resulted in loss of life of 14 of 17 aboard the airliner, which was brought down Aug. 14, including three women and two children. Reports from others besides Woods confirm that the Japanese attackers sent machine gun bullets ripping through the plane's cockpit and the passenger section.

Reports from Japanese war quarters at Shanghai yesterday declared flying in civilian airplanes might be dangerous for foreigners from now on, in any territory where Japanese forces were operating, and north of the so-called Pakhoi-Sian Line, embracing huge territory.

Japan has no intention of purposely signing out civilian aircraft, spokesmen were reported as saying, but they added ominously that civilians would be safer not to fly, except where arrangements had been made with specific airlines to fly in prescribed zones over specific routes.

Party Switching Ruled Illegal

CHICAGO (AP) — Circuit Judge Stanley H. Klarkowski ruled Aug. 25 that party switching in the Illinois primary election last April 12 was illegal.

Although the decision affected only one race—the only one contested — politicians scanned the opinion carefully for possible far-reaching effects.

The ruling, final under State law, nullified the votes for John S. Ryan and Adam S. Mioduski, candidates for Democratic State Representative nomination, in a Chicago district. Selection of the district's nominee was left to the Democratic State Senatorial Committee.

The court held the election, in which Mr. Z. Mioduski contested Mr. Ryan's apparent victory, was illegal because an estimated 10,000 persons who cast Republican ballots in 1936 were permitted to vote in the Democratic primary race.

Illinois law prohibits voters from changing parties within "two years." The April 12 primary came two days short of a calendar year. Judge Klarkowski ruled time limit was mandatory and could not be interpreted as meaning two "political years."

He said he assumed the law's purpose was "the preservation of the integrity of political parties."

President Roosevelt told newsmen in Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 23 that intervention of members of one party in the primary election of another destroys a fundamental principle of the American party system.

Daladier Cites U. S. Hours

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Radical-Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies today voted unconditional support for Premier Edouard Daladier in his campaign to curtail the 40-hour week after a speech in which M. Daladier declared that not even in the United States had the ideal of the 40-hour week been achieved.

The Radical-Socialists are the Premier's own party. Addressing the group, M. Daladier asked how France could be expected, in view "of the daily more urgent needs of national defense" to adhere broadly to the 40-hour week when even the United States, "the country of perfected machine industry," could not do it.

Previously the Party's Executive Committee had voted "complete confidence" in the Premier's plan to abandon the 40-hour work week in defense and related industries. This was done at a closed meeting Aug. 24, after which the political press quoted M. Daladier as declaring that "Germany's mobilization of 2,000,000 men" had confronted him with "a situation no government chief has known since 1914."

Today the Premier made a definite bid for the support of the entire Left Wing of the Chamber—which was to meet later today—by declaring that he never had any intention of entirely suspending the 40-hour week law.

But in view of the present tense situation in Europe, he insisted it was necessary to extend working hours in all industries related to national defense.

"In the United States," he said, "the working week is between 44 and 50 hours, and even goes as high as 52 hours in certain industries. It will not be reduced to 40 hours for another two years, and then only if that kind of economy proves possible."

He promised that overtime rates would be paid for work beyond 40 hours a week in French industry. He promised he would keep always within the bounds of democratic government.

A meeting last night of the National Committee of the People's Front—the alliance of Left-Wing parties which for the most part have supported Mr. Daladier—produced indications that the Socialist and Communist Parties had agreed to a formula to maintain the 40-hour week fundamental but to relax its application to defense industries.

This promised to avert a crisis over the Premier's campaign, since the Socialists and Communists, with his own Radical-Socialists, are the major units of the People's Front.

Parliament is in recess, but many Deputies are in Paris.

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Air Tourist in Penang Finds It Worth Effort

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirtieth in a Series of Articles

GEORGETOWN, Penang Island, British Malaya—Penang was worth it. Definitely worth it. Worth the twice I missed seeing it and the time I finally reached this, one of the oldest of the white settlements in British Malaya. There were moments when I wondered whether Penang could possibly be as beautiful and interesting as it is credited with being. But when I actually saw the Tanjong Cape built up by years of alluvial deposit and shaped by the wash of the Penang channel I knew at once that all the effort to get there had been worth while.

There are three things that give Penang its charm: the beauty of color in the water and in the jungle growth; the serene, comfortable houses of the Europeans, houses with cupolas and porches perched at every kind of angle and almost hidden in the compounds behind pepper and banana trees, fragrant frangipani and brilliant yellow and red cannas; and the native huts, with their thatched roofs on stilts, like cranes with their bodies tucked up above the water.

What with the mixture of Europeans, Chinese, and Indians, Penang is like other Malay cities in that it would take a Diogenes with his lantern to discover a Malay. For cities are not for these sunny-tempered, gentle natives. Why should they concern themselves with trade? Let the Chinese and Indians take it over. And why should they work hard in the rubber plantations or as house servants?

People Contented

They have no ambition for Grand Rapids furniture, or radios, or automobiles. As for food, it falls from the trees. And clothing is no problem since what man could wear more than one sarong at a time?

It is not altogether laziness that keeps Malays out of the bustle and rush of ordinary daily living. For one thing, they hold themselves with a dignity which is incompatible with menial service. For another, their lack of ambition is not merely a negative quality but a positive attitude that striving and struggle is a foolish waste of time.

The result is what the ancients might call a "Utopia" in which smiles, laughter, charm take precedence, and money-making does not enter into the scheme of things. Let the Chinese do that; not only the Chinese who have been in Penang for years, but the incoming hordes from the north fleeing before the Japanese invasion.

Chinese Attitude

And the Chinese are good at it. One former millionaire has been working in a newspaper office for $60 a month. When his employer hesitated to take him on the staff for the salary he could pay, the Chinese said, "Why not? I shall be happy in the memories of what I once had. I shall not stay at this salary, and when I make more, then again I shall be happy in the memories of what I have dropped."

In a few months the Chinese was back again, working for himself. Like his fellow employee, who had been earning $30 a month, and in less than a year had amassed $9,000, and the $15-a-month Chinese subeditor who quickly ran his savings up to $50,000, he had lived on a meager part of his salary, loaned the rest of his money at exorbitant interest, and speculated now and then on rice, rubber, or tin with very satisfactory results to himself.

The various races live together happily enough in Penang, although recently there was a kind of Boston tea party when the Chinese raided shops of their fellow-countrymen stocked with Japanese goods and threw everything into the ocean. Even then the dignified older Chinese in the community wrote letters to the newspapers apologizing for the behavior of the young men.

Learning the Malay language is something of a task for Europeans. Not merely because the speech is difficult, but because the Malays have a way which other people might well copy. If you make a mistake in a word, they never smile or indicate in any way that a slip has been made. And they even will talk down to the foreigner, repeating the mistake if necessary in order that he will understand them.

They are honest, too. As an Englishman told me: "The other day I 'fell' in the water. My watch and money were left with a Malay. Afterwards I forgot that I had given them to him. But the next day he came along, offering them back and telling me that I had better count the money to be certain that it was all there."

The "fall" into the water I discovered after considerable questioning was a jump into the sea after a Chinese who had tumbled from a boat and could not swim.

"He was a fairly good member of the community and I thought that it would be a useful thing to get him out," said the Englishman a bit apologetically.

The Englishman was A. R. Brand of Imperial Airways, who, after he had me comfortably domiciled in the Eastern and Oriental Hotel with windows looking straight down into the sea, took me out to raid his icebox for unfamiliar fruit, rambutan which looks like a strawberry grown in California, very large, very red, very spiny and opens to reveal a big white grape, passion fruit which looks like a dried-up roast potato and contains a tangy mixture like pickle chopped up in mustard and oil, mangosteens with their eggplant appearance and their quartered soft white pith, and tree tomatoes which differ from other kinds only in their pear shape and their jelly contents.

Incidentally, we did not touch the durians, those huge pineapple-looking fruits whose contents leave an odor after eating for a full 24 hours, more pungent, far less agreeable than onions.

Off to Hong Kong

Now Penang is behind me and also a second visit to Bangkok, and I am flying toward Hong Kong. I went to Bangkok, having been told I might have to wait for a Hong Kong plane. But after I had unpacked and settled myself, there came good news.

"A pure fluke," said Mr. Dobbs of Imperial Airways. Myself, I called it by another name. But what happened was that unprecedentedly the mail from England was light and I was taken on the airplane out of the mail allowance, finding myself in the company of a fellow New York journalist "commuting," as he said, between the war in Spain and the war in China, and Captain Bertram of Berlin, out to make a record world flight by commercial planes.

Only a few days ago in Australia I was hearing about Captain Bertram striving for another record, piloting himself that time, and having a bit of trouble. He spent 53 days in the bush and was found after he had been given up for lost.

It is a first-rate introduction to China to fly with Captain Bertram, for he has lived there and likes it. And he has "a blood brother" in China who, when the pilot was wandering in the Australian bush, got on a boat to go to Germany and invite Captain Bertram's parents to come and stay with him in China.

Approaching War Area

Just now we have been flying over the borderland between Siam and Indo-China, where the war-makers are busy trying to stir up trouble on both sides. We have made a stop at Hanoi, where the French impress is plainly visible in the cathedral, the railroad station, and the solid, withdrawn houses which might be in any French provincial town.

For the second time in 50 days of traveling, much of it in the monsoon latitudes, I am seeing rain. And not alone rain, but a thick enveloping fog which seems to have no ceiling. Then the fog lifts for exquisite views of sky and water and coastal islands, sharp rocky fragments, and flat bits of land like a child's drawing.

A few months ago we were looked over by a Japanese cruiser which satisfied itself that our plane was decorated with the Union Jack and withheld fire.

War, and rumors of war, conflict hinted, and conflict under way. Small as I am seeing the world to be, it is torn by enmity and hatreds.

There is a job for some one, for everyone to make peace. I feel it strongly now as the airplane circles to descend on Hong Kong, and I know that I shall feel it even more so after my days in this British Crown Colony so close to the bombing by which the Japanese Army is announcing its penetration into Chinese territory.

Penang: Land of Tropic Charm



Newman from Wide World; Galloway

Malays Ashore and Afloat

Above: Native home on the island of Penang.
Below: Rowboat used for lighter purposes in the harbor.

Georgia Orders Ban On Aleanthus Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Tree of Heaven, or as it is more prosaically known, the aleanthus tree, must take up its roots and move away from the city, according to a recent order from Mayor Hartfield of Atlanta to the Sanitary Department.

Several complaints have come in from persons of the offensive odor given out by the tree, there being several specimens in Atlanta of this tree with the lovely name but bad smell.

Evidently the aleanthus hasn't changed its nature in the last 50 years, as there exists on the statute books of Atlanta an ordinance at least that old, ordering the destruction of all trees of Heaven within the city limits. It is under this old ordinance that the mayor has issued his recent ruling to abolish the aleanthus completely within city precincts.

Chicago Found to Lead U. S. As Onion-Raising Locality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Center of onion-set production in the United States!

Who would suppose that Cook County, with the skyscrapers and smokestacks of Chicago rising from its midst, could claim this title? Yet it grows about 80 per cent of the tiny onion bulbs sold in country grocery stores to home gardeners and farmers every spring.

Yes, the County is very much of an agricultural district, although Chicago and some 90 smaller cities and villages give it the reputation of being almost wholly urban. C. A. Hughes, Farm Adviser to the County under the Co-operative Extension Service of the State and the Federal Government, says it is a great mistake to think of this rich farming area as "citified." It has enough farmers to build up a Farm Bureau of 1963 members. Moreover, it has two Farm Bureau headquarters—one, at Arlington Heights, in a handsome bank building which the farmers' organization bought for $22,000; and the other at Blue Island, in a building of its own, with Charles, Glover, Assistant Farm Adviser, in charge. The double headquarters are made necessary by the location of the City which tends to cut the farming area of the County in two.

Both County Agent and Assistant are kept busy answering questions on general farming, dairying, vegetable farming, and green-house flower growing. Even suburbanites, worried about their front lawns or their geraniums, send questions to the two Farm Advisers, who have come to expect anything.

Onion-set growing is the most distinctive type of agriculture in the County. Where else can you find so many onion seeds planted that one year's crop of sets will fill 15 miles of freight cars? Some 1,250,000 bushels are shipped out of the County each year, about half of them from home gardens, the rest from farm fields. When the sets, or dried immature onions, are put out in back yards and fields and allowed to complete their growth, they will fill 25,000,000 bushel baskets, Mr. Hughes estimates. Of course they won't all go into bushel baskets, for many will be consumed while still green and succulent.

Itinerant Workers

Twenty-five million bushels of onions would cover a good many square feet of fried liver or beefsteak, but it doesn't take a great deal of land to raise the sets to produce them. Actually, the onion production of the County is carried on upon 3,000 acres of land. A great deal of hand labor is needed to plant, weed, and harvest them, however. Mexican itinerant laborers do much of the work.

Why should Cook County lead in onion-set production? The explanation, as Mr. Hughes gives it, lies not in the soil, but in the people who have come to live on the soil. A great many of the farmers are Hollanders. They are experts in bulb production; and onions, of course, are bulbs.

Most of the onion farmers are also truck gardeners. Supplying the dinner tables of Chicago is one of their big tasks. About 30,000 acres in the County are used for vegetable growing. The farmers drive their produce in the evening to one of Chicago's big street markets, and in the early morning they sell to Chicago grocers and restaurant operators.

Outside the truck gardening belt, the tall corn grows. In addition to the truck farms, of which there are estimated to be about 1,500, there are some 2,000 general farms in the County, averaging about 150 acres each.

Dairying is the reason for certain of the general farms. Chicago drinks a lot of milk, and many Cook County dairy farmers keep herds of 40 heads busy producing it. But dairy cattle need feed, and the farmers grow a portion of their cattle's fodder. This accounts for the waving cornfields one sees next to the County's golf courses, night spots, and hamburger stands.

What kind of people are these near-the-city farmers?

Living at Distance

Most of them are of foreign birth or descent—Germans, Hollanders, Swedes, Italians, Greeks, the groups tending to develop their own social life in accord with their cultural inheritances. The Germans in the northern part of the County include old country folk dances at their parties. The Hollanders, too, have Old-World Customs, as Edna Ferber related in her novel, "So Big," which dealt with this very group.

You can tell a Dutch farming community, says Mr. Hughes, by the groupings of the houses. When the son of a Netherlands farmer marries, he is likely to build his house close to that of his father, not "down the road," as a native farmer's son would. If this means that he must live at a distance from his fields, he makes the best of it, carrying his work horses back and forth on a power conveyance, if necessary.

About 200 members of the County Farm Bureau, it seems, are Chicago business and professional men, who are farming in their spare moments. Mr. Hughes doesn't smile at their activities; he respects them. These men are fine about taking advice, he says. They have no old habits to overcome. You tell them their land needs a certain kind of fertilizer and they hasten to spread it on.

The majority of agriculturalists in the County live much as all farm people do. The fathers belong to the County Farm Bureau or one of several growers' associations; the mothers learn new ways of housekeeping in home economics clubs sponsored by the Co-operative Extension Service; the children join 4-H Clubs and learn how to fatten cattle and raise pigs. The city does not attract them much. For one thing, they can't afford night life; for another, all their friends live in the country and their social life naturally centers there.

Generous Fig Tree

The fig tree bears three crops in a season.

Grand Jury Plan Urged as Check On Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A "watchdog" plan to give the public definite assurance that its servants are conscientiously carrying out their duties and to reveal any corruption in government, has been proposed before students of politics and administration here.

Speaking in behalf of and under the auspices of the Dane County Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild here, William A. Nathenson, Madison attorney, suggested regular grand jury sessions "to be called to examine and to investigate any and all possible wrongdoing" in government. Such a "policeman," he asserted, would remind "our public officials to perform their offices honestly and conscientiously."

"Our citizens will be less inclined then," he continued, "to engage in questionable practices," a move which he feels would go far toward insuring publicly-minded government.

Purpose of Jury

The purpose of the grand jury, he said, would be to air the laundry of the community, its officials, and its citizens and to have that which is soiled cleaned and that which is clean kept so.

"If anything is not as it should be, it should be brought to the surface for examination, and, if warranted, for criminal action.

"Those individuals and those public officials who have conducted themselves in their private and official capacities as good citizens and who have faithfully discharged their duties to the public need never have anything to fear from the calling of a grand jury," he said.

"It is only those individuals and those public officials who have something to fear who will violently oppose calling of a grand jury."

Fact-Finding Body

He declared that a grand jury is a fact-finding body which determines the truth of community government. He held that it also is useful in stifling rumors of wrongdoing and in putting down whispering campaigns against individuals and officials.

"Real crusading is necessary if there is to be good government. When the people feel that all the victories have been won, they take a rest. It is during those periods of relaxation that evil forces begin to burrow into the foundations of good government. You cannot protect your home from burglars by having a watchdog only one night a week. It is something that must be watched constantly.

"So as soon as there is relaxation or diversion, the wrongdoers have their inning," he continued. "Slot machine operators will prosper. Disorderly houses will spring up. Graft in City, County, and State will begin. And other slackers will plant the dynamite with which they will seek to tear down the pillars of good and efficient government."

Locomotive Bell Retires

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An American locomotive bell which for many years has been used to summon the fitters to work at the Hornsey locomotive depot has recently been retired from service, and a comfortable haven has been found for it in the home of Mr. Richard Pennoyer, a member of the American Embassy staff here.

This bell originally was mounted on the 5,000th engine built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in the United States in 1880. The locomotive was destined for the fast passenger service between Philadelphia and Jersey City, but before it could set forth on that career it was purchased complete by Mr. Lovatt Eames, an American inventor, for use in showing the efficiency of his vacuum brake. In 1881 it was shipped to England, and in 1882 was displayed by Mr. Eames in an exhibition of life-saving appliances at Alexandra Palace.

After a few trips to show the new brake it was sold in 1884 to a scrap merchant, who broke it up for old metal, but the bell was retrieved and was eventually sent to Hornsey for the new engine-shed there and was used as a time signal for the fitters.

Mr. Pennoyer said that he had long wished to have a locomotive bell, so, its own particular job having come to an end, Sir Nigel Gresley, on behalf of the London & North Eastern Railway, handed it over to him as he undertook to give it a comfortable home!

Of All Things . . . !

Proof of the Melon

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Drew C. Walker was skeptical when Louis Greenberg, Houston, Texas, boasted of the size of Texas watermelons.

"Send me a melon over 100 pounds and I'll eat it at one sitting," Mr. Walker said.

There's a 106-pound melon awaiting Mr. Walker's return from a vacation.

Warning Didn't Warn

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Airplanes droning overhead sound like bumble bees to a film microphone.

So Director Sam Wood had a 10-foot balloon, bearing a warning sign to fliers, sent into the air on a 100-foot rope.

The sign attracted planes like honey attracts bees. Mr. Wood hauled it down.

Women Police in Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The Burgomaster of an important suburb of Brussels has decided to form a company of women police under the auspices of the League of Air Protection. This company would take the place of men in case of war.

Reaching for the Sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—It took a saw—so they say—to handle a sunflower grown by R. H. Moore, Maple Creek, Sask., gardener, in a country once a drought area.

This huge flower grew to 12 feet, the blossom being 12 inches across.

When Mr. Moore wanted to cut down the plant, he had to use a saw to do the job.

Nature's Air-Conditioning

STOCKTON, Mo. (AP)—Nature may air condition the new Cedar County Courthouse.

Engineers have been employed to ascertain if the 57-degree air in a cavern under the city can be drawn into the building through a shaft.

A theater here is cooled that way.

'Unfair to Kids'

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Police answered a disturbance call to a fashionable West Side residence and found two boys, both under 12 years, strutting on the sidewalk. The signs they bore read "Blonde is unfair to us kids," "She is just like her mother," and "this house is unfair."

The youngsters' football had plunked into a flower bed and "Blonde's" mother had refused to return it.

Air-Conditioned Music

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Now they're air-conditioning movie music!

Paramount sound engineers said they have discovered that a 55-degree constant relative humidity enhances the quality of music recording.

Glass House at N. Y. Fair To Show Industry's Growth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 20,000 square feet of glass plate and structural glass will go into the construction of a Glass Center at the New York World's Fair, 1939, it is announced here. Work on the Center was begun on Wednesday, and when completed and the exhibits installed, the progress of this industry during the 4,000 years will be placed on view.

State Forest Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Chattahoochee National Forest in north Georgia has been augmented by 37,000 additional acres, it was announced. These acres are in Habersham, Stephens and Banks Counties.

CCC Boys to Eat 40,000 Holiday Turkeys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Uncle Sam is no piker when it comes to feeding and clothing the CCC boys.

We found that out the other day when CCC officials asked us to noonday dinner at a camp just across the Potomac in Virginia so we could see how the boys fared on 46 cents a day.

Some CCC camps have dinner at night but these boys, many of them from the country, preferred it in the middle of the day. They came in from a morning's work on new boulevards for the capital and brought their appetites with them.

On the table were roast pork, mashed potatoes, canned peas, sliced tomatoes, bread and butter and jam and seconds on everything waiting in the kitchen.

On Sundays there is fried chicken, ice cream and lemonade.

The boys are not on a liquid diet when it comes to breakfast either. That morning they had a banana, dry cereal, fried scrapple and fried potatoes. For supper there is no meat but baked beans or two or three vegetables and some sort of pudding.

While menus vary from camp to camp according to the efficiency of the mess steward, there is a certain uniformity because much of the food is purchased through the Army Quartermaster Corps. Every CCC enrollee is allowed 5.12 pounds of food per day, made up of 39 food items.

It will cost Uncle Sam $45,000,000 to feed the 300,000 CCC men during the coming year. On his shopping list are such items as 12,000,000 dozen eggs, 8,300,000 pounds of butter, 67,667,000 gallons of milk, 25,000,000 pounds of sugar, 77,400,000 pounds of potatoes, 28,280,000 pounds of fresh beef, 4,078,900 pounds of bacon and so forth.

For Thanksgiving and Christmas each man will be allotted 28 ounces of turkey which means the Government will buy more than 40,000 birds.

Many CCC cooks learn their trade in camp. Others are selected for their previous training in cooking or baking. "Kitchen police" duties which include washing pots and pans, preparing vegetables and keeping the mess hall clean, is passed around among the enrollees. Supplying clothing for the CCC is a big business, too.

During the coming year, the corps will buy 180,000 new pairs of shoe laces alone. It has ordered more than 1,300,000 pairs of trousers, 2,000,000 pairs of socks, 3,000,000 black neckties, and 500,000 pairs of gloves.

It costs a little over $90 a year to clothe a CCC boy, statisticians here figure.

The regulation CCC wardrobe for a year includes 12 pairs of trousers (four denim, four cotton khaki and four woolen); two olive drab coats, one overcoat, eight shirts, four summer and four winter undershirts and drawers, four pairs of service shoes, two pairs of overshoes, two overseas and one winter cap, two denim work hats, 12 pairs of socks (four cotton, six lightweight woolen and two heavy woolen); two web belts, one windbreaker, one mackinaw and two neckties.

Certain camps require special types of clothing. Included in this year's order for instance, are 19,200 red and black plaid lumberjackets for enrollees in California camps where the law requires men in the woods to wear coats marked with red during the hunting season. For the boys in the Northwest there will be 70,000 pairs of extra-warm mittens to keep them warm in the bitterest blizzard.

Hydraulic Brakes for Ford? Tool Orders Point to Tests

Motors and Motorways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Will Henry Ford take to hydraulic brakes in 1939?

This question has puzzled the experts for months. So once again they turn to the parts factories to learn that the Ford Motor Car Company has placed orders with several companies to proceed with tooling and installation of machinery necessary to the production of hydraulic brakes.

While this does not assure hydraulics for Fords in 1939, it does indicate that Henry Ford is experimenting in this type of brake, leading to the possibility that 1939 Fords will be so equipped. At least the trend is significant since Mr. Ford is one of only an isolated few still clinging to mechanical brakes.

Hum of Prosperity

Out of a whirl of mechanical activity that has struck the automobile industry with more than customary late-summer momentum is emerging a loud hum of prosperity that will soon be heard in all channels of the nation's business dependent upon motorcar production.

Some of these channels already have obtained heavy orders for raw materials from which come the first inklings of what the 1939 models will look like. And the indications are that sweeping changes will be the order of the season both in interior designs and in mechanical improvements.

Although the new models will not be offered for public consumption until late September and October, it is known that engineers are seeking roomier interiors by cutting down running boards and recessing fenders in the bodies.

Popularity of finger-tip gear-shifting gives rise to prediction that 1939 models will push further along the pathway to complete elimination of the gear-shift lever from the center of the front-seat compartments. This, of course, is the first step toward accustoming motorists to automatic transmissions, the ultimate goal of automotive laboratories.

On the appearance side, a freer use of flowing streamlines will be necessary to obtain still wider interiors without giving cars that unpleasant, stubby look. According to those who have their ears close to the automotive ground, car style leaders will either have very narrow running boards or none at all in 1939.

Wheelbases seem destined to remain about the same as 1938 while engine power is expected to be stepped up slightly in most models.

Many assembly lines have already shifted into low gear to start the procession of new models on the way to local showrooms. First to swing into production is Chrysler, whose fight for position among the volume producers has been an outstanding development in the modern motorcar industry.

Thousands of men have returned to work in a dozen States as automobile part factories resume their tasks of supplying more than 35,000 different parts required by the 1939 automobile. All of the 48 States benefit from automobile purchases by the nation's number one consumer of steel, nickel, plate glass, lead, rubber and other basic materials.

Highway Surfacing

A new type of highway surfacing in Connecticut, which employs loose rock bound by asphalt, has yielded cut tires, broken windshields and lawsuits against the State by motorists whom the Highway Commissioner claims are the victims of their own speeding.

The new surface, according to the Commissioner, is perfectly safe at reasonable speeds and when the rocks have had time to settle into the hot asphalt upon which they are dumped. He contended further that the road was cheaper and easier to build and that damages to automobiles by flying rocks only served to indict the motorist exceeding the speed limit.

Identical Keys

When you get your 1939 car and with it a brand new set of keys, don't think that you are the only one to hold keys to your car. Researchers have found that no automobile producer has at his disposal more than 1,000 locks of a given combination, while most of them have fewer locks. Hence, for every 1,000,000 cars produced, there are 1,000 motorists holding identical sets of keys.

At one time, a single manufacturer had only 65 sets of keys which made it possible for thieves to obtain a complete layout of keys to be sure that one of them woud fit any model of that manufacture on the road. But it's not so easy to keep 1,000 keys in stock. So the chances against robbery of this type are too great to be worth the effort.

But never be surprised if some day your neighbor opens your car by mistake with his own keys.

Production in Japan

Japan is reported to be going in for automotive production in a big way.

Three years ago the output of cars and trucks in Japan was not sufficient to meet one fifth of the peacetime demands of the Army. Today, 70 per cent of military cars used in China are said to be Japanese-built.

Under the 1939 program, more than 50,000 cars are expected to roll off Japanese production lines.

W. Clifford Harvey

League Delegation From Canada Named

OTTAWA (CP)—Ernest Lapointe, Justice Minister, will head Canada's delegation to the League of Nations Assembly which opens in Geneva Sept. 12, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has announced.

Other delegates will be Hume Wrong, Permanent Representative at Geneva; Joseph T. Thorson, Member of Parliament for Selkirk; Paul Martin, Member of Parliament for Essex East, and Mrs. Nellie McClung of Victoria.

J. Scott Macdonald, First Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, will be technical adviser to the delegation.

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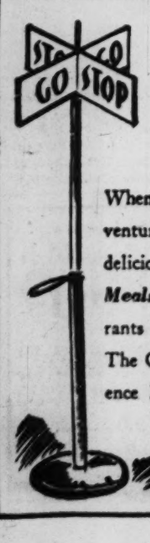
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Poland Pushes Industrial Area To Solve Depression Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Formation of a great central industrial area in Poland equal in size to the combined square mileage of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, now being pushed by the Government, is expected to revolutionize the whole industrial structure of the country.

Polska C, as the project is called, is an abbreviation for the official term "Central Industrial District of Poland." It is intended to solve some of Poland's most pressing problems —unemployment, overpopulation, under-industrialization and self-sufficiency in wartime.

The project is to cost more than $1,000,000,000. An area has been selected beginning some 35 miles south of Warsaw, the capital of Poland, ahd extending thence south nearly 200 miles to the Polish frontier. Thus just north of it lies the city of Warsaw with 1,300,000 inhabitants; just west of it lies the beautiful medieval city of Cracow, 240,000 inhabitants; to the east about 50 miles is Lwow, the Lemberg of World War days, a city of 320,000 inhabitants. West 40 miles, but a little to the north of the Central Industrial District, lies the great cotton-mill town of Lodz, with 650,000 inhabitants. At its very center is the junction of the Vistula and San Rivers, the combined waters continuing north as the Vistula, Poland's Mississippi.

This central point and the two rivers divide the area into three regions shown on the map as A, B and C. South of them is a fourth area, D. The whole constitutes a complete economic area, each of the four sections serving a fairly distinct function in the project.

Division by Functions

Region A, called the Kielce Region because of the Provincial capital of that name near its center, is to be the region for the heavy metallurgical and mineralogical industries. In it are found large deposits of iron ore, copper ore, lead, zinc, road and building stone, lime, the clays used in brick and pottery manufacture, sand for the glass manufacturing industry, dolomite, and mineral phosphates.

Region B, east of the Vistula River, with Lublin as its most important city, is called the "victualizing area." The area possesses a relatively highly developed agriculture. Here are to be established all phases of agriculture suitable to the climate and soil: farms, orchards, elevators, mills, industries for preserving fruits and vegetables, and the raising of cattle, pigs, and domestic fowl, with packing industries. This area also grows flax, and the peasants weave linen.

Region C, south of the fork of the two rivers, is the most densely populated area. Here are to be developed varied industries, rubber, wood, leather, paper, and important chemical works, some of them, Moscica for instance, already in operation.

South of Region C and in a sense part of it, Region D is the area of power supply. Here are found natural gas, oil, and rapid rivers which arfe to be turned into sources of electrical power through the erection of a series of four huge dams, the first of which, Porabka, is already completed. This vast supply of oil and "white coal" will make Polska C independent of the black coal of Polish Silesia and the oil of eastern Poland in case these sections are overrun by military invasion.

Executor

The man charged with the execution of these huge plans is Eugene Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier and Minister of Treasury. In 1926, then a 38-year-old engineer, M. Kwiatkowski as Minister of Commerce was given the important task of turning Gdynia, only a few years previously a small fishing village on the Baltic Sea, into Poland's one seaport. It seemed like an impracticable idea then, but today Gdynia is a growing modern city of 120,000 inhabitants, the most up-to-date port on the Baltic and one of the best equipped in all Europe, the gate through which Poland routes more than 50 per cent of its oversea commerce.

Polska C will restore a section of Poland which in the Middle Ages was the very heart of the country. Here were some of the finest of the castles and estates of the rich Polish nobles. Through this district ran some of the chief roads connecting the eastern areas of Europe with Nuremberg, crossed here by the land and water routes from the Baltic to the Black Sea and Constantinople. The partitioning of Poland among Prussia, Russia, and Austria in the late eighteenth century and the inclusion of much of the district in Russia, wrought the economic destruction of all these regions. Only now, in re-united and restored Poland, is this central area again coming into its natural significance, economically and in relation to national defense.

The decay of this part of Poland led the late Marshal Pilsudski to say that Poland was like a doughnut, fine around the circle but nothing in the middle. The Polska C project, a 15-year plan, is intended to fill that empty center with activity and commerce. More than 5,000,000 of Poland's 34,000,000 inhabitants already dwell there; but they have been somewhat inactive. Only 17 per cent of them live in towns, as compared with 28 per cent for the rest of Poland.

In realization of the plan both Government and private initiative and money are to be employed. The groundwork, general arrangements, and some of the largest industries, are to be national; many of the industries are now and are to continue privately-owned.

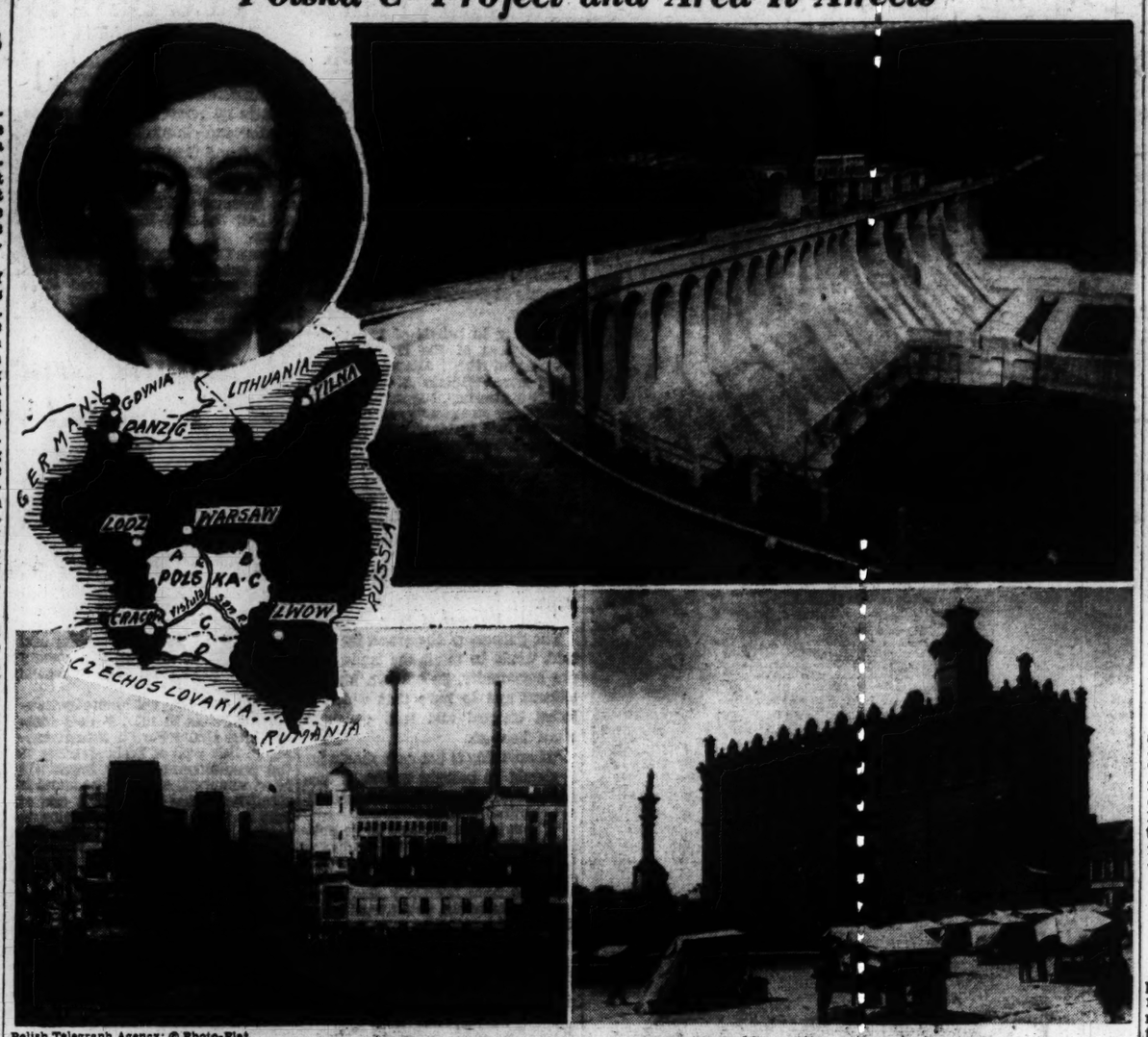
Government Control

The basic project of regulation of the Vistula, San, and tributary rivers, must be carried out by the Government. The national and local governments are to build the great dam, reconstruct the main and branch roads, secure the distribution of electric power, and see to such other arrangements as lie outside the possibilities of private initiative in a country lacking large accumulations of private capital. But private initative is to be given scope and encouragement. Polska C is one-sixth of all Poland, 25,000 of its 150,000 square miles, and here must live and work increasing millions of people.

Off to the Northeast lies Vilna, a historic Polish center; six hours, however, by the fastest trains from Warsaw and twice as far from Cracow or Katowice, a long way from what might be called a good district. Polska C brings Vilna from 150 to 200 miles nearer on important section of Poland, and the same is true of the capital of the southeast, Lwow.

This not only puts Vilna much nearer a market for its agricultural and textile products, but makes both manufactured goods and raw materials much more readily accessible than they have ever been. It also shifts the Polish center of gravity somewhat to the East without taking anything from the West, and gives added reason for developing traffic through Vilna and out to the sea through the capital of Latvia, Riga, a first-class Baltic port. When in the future the southeastern routes again become active, Lwow, already a large city, ancient market and center of a network of railroads, will find itself on the main avenue of traffic with Rumania, the rich and vast Ukraine, Constantinople, and the Near East.

'Polska C' Project and Area It Affects



Polish Telegraph Agency; © Photo-Flat

Vast 15-Year Plan Involves Agriculture, Mining, Industry, and Utilities

Center left: Solid white section in map shows divisions A, B, C, and D, set aside by the Government for intense planned development. Division A is the mining region; B, the "victualizing area"; C, manufacturing and chemical plants are here; D, power area.

Top left: Eugene Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier and Finance Minister of Poland, who is executive head of Polska C.

Lower left: Moscice, great chemical works named after President Moscicki, who is a chemist.

Top right: Great new dam at Porabka, near Krakow, part of industrialization program now underway.

Lower right: Sixteenth-century city hall, Sandomierz, Poland. The style is Polish renaissance.

Riding Master Says He Saw Hines and Schultz Together

(Continued from Page 1)

Schultz) Fiegenheimer, policy racket overlord.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, well aware of the effectiveness of Mr. Brothwell's testimony, strove throughout the entire morning to assail the credibility of the witness' memory and to establish the date of Mr. Hines' alleged visit.

Date Established

After an hour of checking the riding entries against the name of Dutch Schultz, it was established that Mr. Hines must have been at the Fairfield stable either Aug. 18 or Aug. 25.

Establishment of the dates of an alleged identification is always important to the defense, for it may there be able to show the defendant was somewhere else at the time.

The dryness of the riding master's replies frequently seemed to disconcert Mr. Stryker and to amuse the jury. On one occasion Mr. Stryker waxed sarcastic over the numerous visits of Schultz to the riding academy and the chummy way Schultz had called Mr. Brothwell "Dud" and Mr. Brothwell called Schultz "Arthur."

"He was quite a rider, wasn't he?" Mr. Stryker asked bitingly.

"The best," Mr. Brothwell snapped with equal bite.

Surprise Witness

When Mr. Brothwell left the stand, Mr. Stryker had made no discernable inroad into his testimony. The explosive effect of the riding master's testimony was amply indicated by Mr. Stryker's request that Mr. Brothwell might be available to take the stand next week. The defense counsel explained that the riding master had been a surprise witness.

Mr. Stryker took over cross examination of Mr. Brothwell at the opening of the court.

Small matters, less than words, are picked up by alert attorneys and turned to profit. So Mr. Stryker picked up the seemingly trivial fact that Mr. Brothwell before identifying Mr. Hines yesterday looked long and searchingly into the jury box.

"Did you think the defendant sat in the jury box?" the defense counsel asked.

"I didn't know," Mr. Brothwell replied.

Mr. Brothwell yesterday had looked first to the left and then in a circular motion past Mr. Hines in the center of the jury on the right and then back to Mr. Hines. Mr. Brothwell explained that "he wanted to be sure."

Mr. Stryker was suggesting that the witness knew whom he was going to identify and was delaying recognition merely to provide a display of great care.

The witness said he had not seen any picture of a courtroom and then admitted he might have seen one in the "movies," but, if so, it had made no impression on him.

Lasting Impression

Without doubt, however, the present court room will make a lasting impression on Mr. Brothwell, for Mr. Stryker directed another of his pulverizing cross-examinations in an effort to discredit the memory and credibility of the witness' testimony.

The riding master, in answer to Mr. Stryker's questions, said he came to New York twice—Aug. 2 and Aug. 22—to tell his story to the District Attorney.

What Causes Recessions?

(Continued from Page 1)

planations combined along with numerous others were accepted by many authorities as parts of the intricate mosaic of depressions causes.

Highly pertinent was the discussion of one banking expert. While asserting that Government interference was the dominant factor in causing the recession, he subdivided the basic causes under three major headings. They were:

Government policies.
Industrial policies.
International factors.

Under Government interferences, he denounced particularly, those policies, which, he said, interfered with the creation and flow of capital into business. The high income tax, the capital gains tax, the undistributed profits tax, high margin requirements by the Securities Exchange Commission, uncertainty as to rules governing the issuance of new capital and so-called "inquisitional tactics" of the Commission, he said, were illustrative of policies that kept money from flowing into the heavy goods industries and placing recovery on a firm footing.

Government Interference

Other Government interferences with recovery, he put under the heading of "psychological factors that destroyed business confidence." He said the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan and the appointment of Associate Justice Hugo Black were illustrative of these factors.

Under international factors, this expert cited world rearmament programs. Prices of raw materials broke suddenly in one day, he said, upon the news that Italy and Germany had abondoned efforts to keep pace with England's rearmament program.

Under industrial policies, he placed the failure of steel and similar heavy goods industries to cut their prices when it was obvious demand was falling. He denied that the initial raising of steel and other prices had been a primary cause of the recession and he said large inventories and fears of labor unrest were minor factors.

Two Major Causes

Clyde L. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Business Research, for the National Industrial Conference Board, made a similar broad classification of recession causes. He divided the causes under the basic headings of "deflationary activity on the part of Government," and "maladjustments in industry."

Mr. Rogers asserted that the Government first encouraged a boom in consumer purchases by such inflationary measures as the soldiers' bonus payments, pump priming and the forcing out of dividend disbursements, It then, according to Mr. Rogers, accelerated the collapse by a series of deflationary steps such as the doubling of reserve requirements, the sterilization of gold imports, heavy payroll taxes under the Social Security program and Government pressure against rising prices.

He said that among the causes of the recession from within industry itself, the "over-extension of inventory position" was the primary one. He sought to justify this policy in some measure by stating that it reflected the normal urge of industry to protect itself against higher prices and increased labor costs.

One of industry's own trade publications, however, early in the recession bluntly declared that the over-extension of inventories was just plain bad judgment on the part of business.

A spokesman for the National Manufacturing Association held that the Government was primarily to blame for having encouraged the rapid increase of labor costs and labor disputes. Unit labor costs, he said, were 16 per cent higher in the first part of 1937 than in 1936 and 20 per cent higher in the last part of 1937. Labor disputes, he said, were five times as numerous in 1937 as in 1929.

Savings and Investments

The Government generally still sticks to its position that the dominant factors in the depression were high and rigid prices, and monopolistic practices by business. However, some Government officials have conceded that the Government may have poorly timed its deflationary moves and that labor, especially in the construction industry, was practicing monopolistic abuses as well as industry.

Gerhard Colm, Professor at the New School for Social Research, and co-author of "Economic Consequences of Recent American Tax Policy," a book that has exercised considerable influence this last year, held that the basic problem highlighted by the recession was the unbalance between savings and investments. He insisted that savings are tending, because of population shrinkage, passing of the frontier and the absence of great new industrial opportunities, to exceed investments. Public expenditures, he said, may have to supply the capital once furnished by rapidly increasing business opportunities. President Roosevelt, he declared, had attempted to compensate for this unbalance between investment and savings, but he admitted that Government timing had probably been bad.

W. I. King, Professor of Economics at New York University, declared easy credit paved the way to over-expansion. People over-purchased, he said, and went into debt, and, when their position as debtors be came precarious, their purchases suddenly stopped; production was sharply slackened and the recession was upon the nation. He also gave serious credence to the theory of sunspots, which has been gravely debated by a considerable group of economists.

The theory, not quite as fantastic as it sounds, holds that a cycle of sun conditions favorable and unfavorable to crops the world over, affects agriculture; and because of what is termed a dominant importance of agriculture in the world economy, the whole industrial system is therefore supposed to be alternately stimulated and depressed.

Other contributory factors that have emerged within the year include: fear of war, refusal to lower tariffs, and quotas that have placed a damper upon the resumption of world trade, speculation in raw materials, policies of alarm practiced in reference to such incidents as the bombing of British ships in the Mediterranean, failure of international lending to revive, world cartels that kited the price of raw materials, shifts in consumer demand and the persistent undertow of millions of unemployed.

Thus this brief study revealed that today, in contrast to the early days of the recession, the causes of the business collapse are being distributed more widely among Government, labor, industry, international politics and policies and even as far afield as the sun itself.

New Theory in Economics

A spokesman for the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that this stress upon the manifold causes of economic upheavals is in accordance with the new "science" of economics, which is more and more discarding the simple, monistic explanation of business cycles in favor of the pluralistic diagnosis. With the new stress upon the complexity of causes, he said, the direction is away from the dogmatist who would explain everything by the overproduction or underconsumption theory, by the maldistribution of purchasing power, by inflation, by too little money, by high or low tariffs or any one of the other hundred theories.

The effort of the economist is now, he said, to study how the manifold factors of a depression group and regroup themselves in recurrent ups and downs of the national economy. Above all, this spokesman said, while it is wise to hunt for the dominant factors and for a proper relating of causes, an appreciation of the numerous factors that make a recession will curb the tendency of the public to believe that any one group can be named the scapegoat of industrial disturbances.

Ban on P. R. Is Upheld by New York Basic Lawmakers

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—New York's Constitutional Convention voted today to submit a revamped Constitution to the November electorate in nine separate propositions.

The vote was 105 to 57. Thirty-seven Republicans joined 68 Democrats in voting for the segregation.

The action came unexpectedly after former Gov. Alfred E. Smith warned members of both major parties they must give the "man on the street" opportunity to vote on as many units as possible "or lose confidence of the public."

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26—Proportional representation, which liberal-progressive forces in New York City wrote into their charter last year after a long and bitter fight against corrupt political control, today has been scrapped by the makers of the revised edition of the State's Constitution as the result of a "deal" between downstate Tammany Hall and the upstate Republican machine.

The result will be to turn New York City's law-making machinery—the legislative branch of the city government—back to the Tiger unless the voters reject this part of the work of the 1938 Constitutional Convention.

That they will attempt to do this is certain, with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Citizens' Union, the City Affairs Committee, the American Labor and the Progressive Parties leading the battle.

Reapportionment Approved

The price the Republicans got for going along with Tammany Hall was the Wigwam's consent to the upstate scheme for reapportionment.

Reassembling of the basic law drafters here last night found a firm gavel to implement the decision of the Republican majority leadership not to permit reconsideration of any article of the Constitution on which revision was completed last Friday. Nothing availed to swerve the proceedings from their appointed course, which was to prevent reopening of debate, whatever the issue, and the body formally approved its handiwork by a vote of 159 to 2.

Today, therefore, the suffrage article, which wipes out proportional representation voting, is simply one of a list of eight controversial amendments awaiting convention decision on the form of submission. This concerns whether the document shall be served up as an entity or in its various parts in the fall election.

Separate Vote Sought

As moved by the Committee on Submission, the recommendation will be for separate propositions under eight headings—new miscellany, reapportionment, grade crossing elimination, low-cost housing and slum clearance, judiciary, proportional representation, social welfare, and New York City transit unification.

There were no signs this morning, however, that the Republicans in command had reconsidered their program to win submission of the document as a whole.

Adjournment had no sooner been announced last night, following failure of the progressive-liberal coalition to rescind last week's upstate Republican-Tammany trade on the reform vote method, than a conference of Republicans was called to precede this morning's session.

This was regarded by Party Progressives as a caucus to bind the Convention membership to lump submission of the document. Nineteen of these were prepared to walk out on any such move, but this was a shrinkage from 27 who had been prepared to support separate submission last night had adjournment not interfered, while on the Democratic side, the 60 who had been expected to join on the issue were by then curiously noncommittal.

That the road to this matter-of-fact disposition of convention action, which has had wide repercussions, had been charted with great accuracy became apparent from the moment Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals and President of the Convention, called the body to order for its final sessions to approve the product of its labors and determine how it should be packaged for the referendum.

Calls for Report

The Chair overruled every effort to make the session a forum for the proportional representation issue, and, when a vote was twice forced, shut the door against any wedge directly pertaining to the question.

Thus without pausing to ask for motions, Judge Crane proceeded directly to the technicalities by calling for a report of the committee on Revision and Engrossment.

The convention was assembled, Judge Crane announced, to vote upon the engrossed Constitution and to say after that how it should be submitted to the people. All else was inadmissible.

Then there began the reading of the document, but it had scant attention, for the delegates were visiting and chatting and passing to and fro and the Chair had constantly to plead for attention. The general inattention was such that soon Alfred E. Smith arose and urged that the reading be dispensed with in the cause of "common sense and good judgment," since it had been certified that the Constitution contained, over and above the old Constitution, only such amendments as were approved by the required constitutional majority upon each roll call.

George R. Fearon, Syracuse Republican, insisted on a full reading, however, declaring that he proposed, when the section on proportional representation was read to move to strike it out.

The Chair granted Mr. Smith's request for unanimous consent "to read a portion of this proposed Constitution and consider that as the reading of the whole," and ruled Mr. Fearon out of order in requesting that the P. R. section be taken up at once.

Mr. Fearon appealed from the decision of the Chair, and once again the vote, 85 to 76, upheld Judge Crane's ruling.

'Undeclared Peace' Looms If Hankow Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

feng, the occupation of the Lung Hai Railway up to the neighborhood of Chengchow, the drive up the Yangtze River which led to the reduction of Anking, almost halfway from Nanking to Hankow and within easy bombing distance of the latter city, appears to have placed the capture of Hankow well within the range of military possibilities.

In recent days there has been stiffened Chinese resistance but there is no doubt that Japan is prepared for whatever cost in "blood and treasure" the taking of Hankow may involve.

No doubt Japanese and Chinese spokesmen will interpret the fall of Hankow, very differently. The former will see the end of the war. The latter will minimize the loss and, insist that China is just beginning to fight.

If one considers the question dispassionately, without wishful thinking, it cannot be denied that the fall of Hankow would be a severe loss to China. That city enjoys an advantageous strategic location, near the geographical center of China (if one leaves out of account the vast, sparsely-populated area in the West and Northwest, over which China has never exercised much real control) and conveniently located for rail and river communication.

Brings New Problems

At the same time the capture of the city would bring new problems for the Japanese Army.

Much longer lines of communication must be held; supplies must be carried over much greater distances. If guerrilla warfare persists with the intensity which has been noted in Shansi Province and in some other occupied regions, the Japanese would be forced to expend more and more energy on a harassing irregular front behind their lines.

But to go farther into the vast hinterland where there are no railways, few good roads, where the rivers and streams are smaller and less navigable, is simply to invite the kind of disaster which overtook Napoleon when he marched into the heart of Russia and was conquered by the Russian climate, more than by the Russian army. If Chinese morale and unity are maintained after the fall of Hankow as well as they have stood up until the present time, the Japanese Army may find itself in the position, most exasperating to the military mind, of having no particular objective to strike at.

Another possibility must not be overlooked. This arises because a strong section of Japanese naval opinion always has favored a blow against Canton and may renew pressure in this direction after the immediate objective may be realized in the capture of Hankow.

Hitherto the idea of a land offensive against Canton has encountered the opposition of the Army which dislikes the dispersion of forces so far to the south. It is opposed by civilian members of the Government who apprehend possibly serious international incidents as a result of the employment of large naval land forces near Hong Kong and French Indo-China.

To Cut Canton Traffic

Developments of this kind in Southern China are clearly related to the military necessity of cutting the Chinese communications in case decline in Chinese resistance does not follow the capture of Hankow.

The recent halting of traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway has shown that this line can be cut. Moreover, China's communication with the outside world through French Indo-China by rail as far as Kunning, Yunnan, and thence by motortruck, presents a further problem. It must be handled delicately unless Japan wants to strike at France through its colony in French Indo-China. Even with the present press attacks which are being launched in Japan against the French, it is problematical how far Nippon will go to close this southern artery.

Yet it is important that, unofficially, a new viewpoint toward the prosecution of the war in China is developing. It has long been recognized that a pause would follow the capture of Hankow. Whether the Japanese will use this period for a new orientation in their continental policy thus becomes one of the most intriguing questions affecting undeclared peace and war in the Far East.

'Wage' Made Girls' Incentive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—To turn each girl into a better edition of herself, and not into a sample of a pattern to which someone else thinks she ought to conform, is the task of the Borstal Institution, Miss M. Mellanby, Governor of the Institution at Aylesbury, said, when she described the working of the system in a lecture to future social workers at the National Temperance Summer School here.

Some of the girls have been in institutions all their lives, and Aylesbury is expected to perform the task of fitting them for a life of liberty. Many of them in their homes, at school, or in institutions, have been continually told what to do and what not to do. Their frame of mind has become that of the girl who would rather go back to prison because it is "easy."

At Aylesbury, Miss Mellanby declared, the girls are taught to think for themselves. In time they go out, in small parties, on shopping visits to the town, and to tea with local residents. In the evening, they may attend classes, all of which, except those for physical training, are voluntary. They do handwork; and it is a curious fact, she said, that the most uncontrollable girls nearly always do the best embroidery. Included in physical training are country dancing, swimming, netball, and cricket.

The girls learn domestic work, cookery, laundering and sewing for eight hours a day. They do most of the gardening and those who care to do so can work on the farm.

The present-day plan of allowing the girls to earn pocket money by their work—from twopence to tenpence a week—means that they can buy sweets, hair shampoos, curlers and bath salts from the canteen. Though they must all wear blue dresses of uniform material in the evenings, they are allowed to make and trim them as they like.

If a girl refuses to work, she is no longer punished as she used to be before "wages" were given. She merely finds herself unemployed (with no dole) and hangs about, becoming more miserable, until eventually she asks to be taken on again.

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Smart Fashions
Low Prices
DENHOLM McKAY CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Smith Renamed To Labor Board

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt today reappointed Donald Wakefield Smith of Pennsylvania as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Smith will serve for five years. His present term expires Aug. 27.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor recently discussed the expiration of Mr. Smith's term with the President, but said he had lodged no specific objections against Mr. Smith. Instead, Mr. Green said, he had suggested to the President that members of the NLRB generally should be "more judicial minded."

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HAYNES
1302 Main St., Springfield

1,850,000 Australian Workers Covered by Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Approximately 52 per cent of the people of Australia are affected by the Federal Health and Pensions Insurance Act which nominally will come into effect on Jan. 1 next.

Its sponsors claim it to be one of the most far-reaching schemes of social reform ever to have been presented in the Federal Parliament. Australia already has one of the most generous non-contributory old-age and invalid pensions schemes in the world. Indeed, the very generosity of that scheme was one of the impelling motives behind the new Act. But until this Act was placed on the statute book, Australia had lagged in affording social protection to its wage-earners.

The scheme applies to all persons over the age of 14 doing manual work, whatever their rate of pay. It applies also to those doing non-manual work as employees up to a salary rate of £365 a year. Thus it brings directly within its scope more than 1,850,000 persons. Including wives and children, more than 3,600,000 persons are affected by the scheme.

First contributions under the scheme, 1s. 6d. per week by men and 1s. a week by women, with equal contributions by their employers, will be made on Jan. 2. Medical aid to which insured persons are entitled, will begin in April.

Summary of Provisions

The provisions are:

Free medical treatment and free medicines, as ordered by the insurance doctor.

Payments during sickness of 20s. a week to men and 15s. a week to women, and in addition an allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under the age of 15 years.

This benefit will be available for 26 weeks, but only after payment of a minimum of 26 contributions.

The disablement benefit will be 15s. a week for men and 12s. 6d. a week for women. No time limit is imposed on it, and the benefit may be drawn until the person reaches the age for an old-age pension. To qualify for disablement benefit, insured persons must have paid 104 weekly contributions.

Old age pensions for men at 20s. a week from the age of 65 years, and for women of 15s. a week. Women who elect to pay special additional contributions may receive the larger pension, 20s. from the age of 60.

Pensions for Widows

Widows' pensions at 12s. 6d. a week for life or until remarriage, provided that the deceased husband has paid at least 104 contributions, including 78 in the last three years of his life. In addition, widows receive an allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under the age of 15.

Orphans' pensions of 7s. 6d. a week for each orphan child under 15 years of an insured person, including insured widows.

The pension benefits will rise gradually from £2,000,000 to £30,000,000 a year. This will be in addition to £20,000,000 a year payable under the existing non-contributory pensions scheme.

In 1909-10, the number of pensioners was 65,492, and the annual cost of pensions was £1,433,585. The estimated number of pensioners in the present financial year is 311,000, and the cost of the pensions £15,850,000. It has been estimated that in 1978 the pensions bill would have risen to more than £32,000,000 a year.

Commission of Inquiry

The new scheme will mean that in about 25 years' time the combined cost to the Federal Government of the National Insurance scheme and of the pensions payable under the present Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, will approximate to what the cost of pensions would be under the Act if it continued as at present without the national Insurance scheme. In subsequent years there will be substantial savings to the Government.

In view of the opposition of medical practitioners to the Act, the Ministry undertook to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into their objections.

The Commission is to visit all State Capitals. The Government desires its decisions to be reached in time to enable the National Insurance Service to commence, as planned early in 1939. But neither the Government nor the medical profession is bound to accept the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

Need to Cut N. J. Relief Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25—New Jersey's Relief Director, Arthur Mudd, today called upon all municipalities to rid their relief lists of "chislers" as a means of curbing increased costs.

Otherwise, he has informed Gov. A. Harry Moore, municipal officials may find themselves called upon to share $5,500,000 of the 1938 relief burden instead of $4,000,000, as now contemplated. The steadily rising cost of jobless relief is causing concern among members of the State Financial Assistance Commission, which administers relief affairs, and there is considerable support for the placing of a limit on municipal relief expenditures.

Mr. Mudd declared that in some communities the number of persons on relief is out of line with other comparable localities.

Another possible solution is limiting the amounts of Commission reimbursements to a certain percentage of municipal expenditures "so that the municipal share will automatically increase in proportion to the increase in State expenditures."

The Director said that through elimination of "chiselers" by the employment of competent investigators, local relief officers "have an excellent opportunity to save the taxpayer in their municipality from additional burden through energetic attack on the relief problem. . . . Ineligibles, including chiselers, can't just be wished off the relief rolls."

50-Foot Setback Urged To Cut Road Hazards

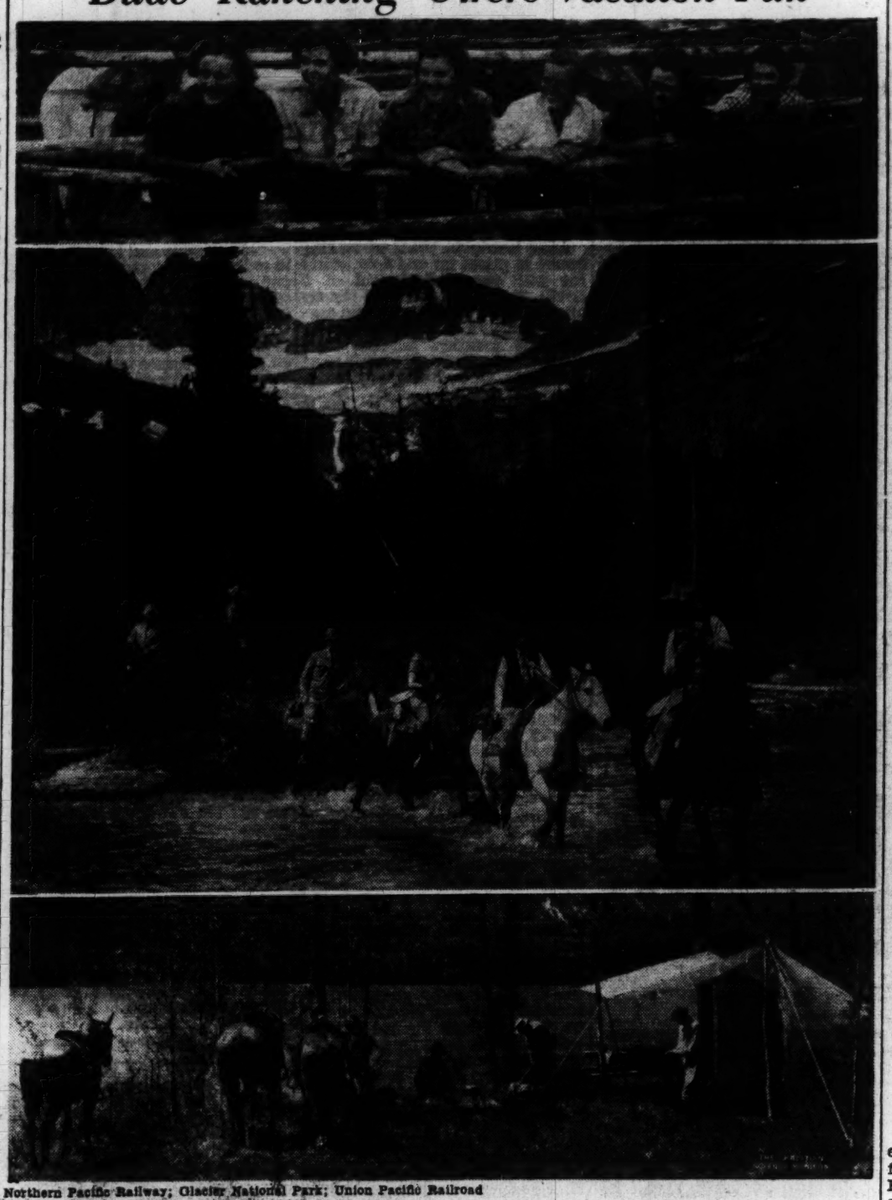
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Service stations, eating places, and other businesses would get just as many customers, and the highway accident rate would decrease if all structures were required to be set back from highways 50 feet, it is pointed out in a report of the State Planning Board, "Protection of Oregon Roadsides."

At present patrons of roadside business must often stop on the very edge of the highway, endangering not only themselves but passing motorists, the report declares. The regulation should also apply to other buildings, such as schools, churches, industrial plants, and amusement enterprises.

The Planning Board's report, the work of the advisory committee on roadside protection, also describes in detail other road hazards, such as billboards, and recommends legislation for regulation.

Dude 'Ranching' Offers Vacation Fun



Northern Pacific Railway; Glacier National Park; Union Pacific Railroad

Top: New England girls at a western Montana dude ranch. Center: Dude ranchers fording a mountain stream on a scenic trip. Below: Camping outdoors is one of the features of a vacation on a dude ranch which appeals to many city people.

Urbane Become Cowboys on Dude Ranches

By M. Le Tour

Ki-yi-yippy-i-ay!

Can't help it, but dude ranches out West make me feel that way. Every time I spend a week or so on one of them it does away with any and all of the savoir faire I may have worked up in my more, shall we say, sophisticated travels. "M'sieu, this—" and "M'sieu, that—" may be the tone of attention I am accustomed to elsewhere, but out where the West begins I acknowledge and comply right quickly to such hearty but democratic bidding as "Grab hold of that thar pinto; it's some of yore chuck he's carryin', y'know."

Of course I like it. It's the main reason I got out to one of those scores of guest ranches dotting the western states from border to border. I like the directness, the fraternity, the equality of those pack trips and homes on the range. The campfires on the trail, the story-telling in the after-supper (not dinner) circle in the lodge, the quiet soliloquy of a guide on that moonlight ride—these and many more draw me to the great outdoors.

Dude ranches are distinctively and almost exclusively American, and western American at that. Ninety per cent of the world's, they say, are to be found among the ranges and plains from Mexico to Canada.

Today "paying guests" are a chief source of income to many ranches. Almost all specialize in a seasonal trade, while performing the year-round duties of raising sheep, cattle, and crops. Others offer year-round accommodations to insistent tourists. Improved highways have put many within reach of the middle-class motorist. Streamlined trains have added days to the time to be spent on the ranch sometimes 3,000 miles away from the business desk.

Friends Enthusiastic

Chances are, the first inquiries of a person interested in spending a dude-ranch vacation come from the enthusiasm of a friend with clear eye, tanned face, and tall tales. In fairness to the growing number of persons opening their homes to vacationists, the prospect visits the nearest travel office for literature. Quick estimates of board and lodging as well as travel expenses place the dude ranch about midway between the cost of an auto-camp tour of three States and a trip to Europe.

Railroads have combed their territory to help "dudes" find a suitable ranch. In the Northwest Territory where the tenderfoot first became open game, Union Pacific lists 75 ranches and 26 camps, resorts, lodges, and inns in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, California, and Wyoming. Santa Fe lists 77 ranches and a baker's dozen schools and camps in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and California, where winter seasons are as attractive as summer. Southern Pacific offers its aid from Shasta to Dallas and from Palm Springs to Yellowstone.

Northern Pacific publishes a map of a big area in Montana and Wyoming which is liberally spotted with guest ranches to be reached by way of that railway. The road lists no less than 115 "outfits."

Direct Dealing

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul lists some two-score guest ranches in Montana alone, and prints a neat booklet with the brand of each reproduced in color. The Great Northern also specializes in Montana, and calls attention to others in Washington and British Columbia. The very names of some of these places are enough to make you whoop and holler like a cowboy.

For all arrangements and reservations, direct dealing with the ranch "boss" or "missus" is recommended on every side. References are usually required before the thousand-acres and home are opened to strangers. Literature is available on request from those named in the railroad pamphlets. Also, direct queries may be addressed to the Dude Ranchers' Association in Billings, Mont., and to the Colorado Dude and Guest Ranch Association, Park Lane Hotel, Denver.

Just what to expect and what to wear depend, of course, on the accommodations described in the pamphlets or correspondence. Most offer simple comforts and the bare choice between outdoor exercise and quiet relaxation in beautiful scenery. Rates range from $20 a week per person in a remote cabin settlement to $135 a week for two in a country-club room. Rates are usually on the American plan (with meals); in many, horse mounts and pack trips are included; in most, these are extras. Swimming sometimes is available in a nearby stream or lake, while several ranches have built their own pools. Everything on the ranch points to horseback riding or leisure in the exhilarating open air.

Revival of West

If dudes are only incidental to the operation of a large ranch, it often falls necessary to have the guests accompany a guide on a routine trip, for fence fixing or cattle chasing. Hunting and fishing more and more are giving way to the camera. Scenic views vie with the colorful dress of the honest-to-goodness Indians and cowboys.

Most popular of the habiliments to camouflage the "dude," are blue jean overalls, short boots, cotton shirts, and 10-gallon hat. All ages of both sexes get by with this outfit, although the sky's the limit on practical trappings. Divided skirts of leather or gabardine, hiking boots, and bandanas get their share of wear and utility. Altitudes govern the amount of clothing. In the North, summer is the best season, while in the Southwest, all-year ranches are in abundance.

Thanks to the revival of the West through dude ranches, the colorful period in the development of America is being preserved outside dime novels or pulp magazines.

Monitor Traveltalks

Tour-a-bouts

Billy McNeil, expert guide and outfitter at Ootsa Lake, British Columbia, writes that September is the best month to take the 300-mile Circle tour. He says that the days are warm and the nights cool. Also all of the mosquitoes have gone. Camera enthusiasts will have a chance to photograph at least half-a-dozen varieties of wild game, Billy says, as September is the month they begin to move down from the mountains.

* * *

All of the steamship companies operating cruises to Alaska this summer report one of the best seasons in history. It has almost been impossible to get reservations on any of the boats all summer.

* * *

Jamaica, British West Indies, has been found to be so popular with tourists that stay-over visitors increased 51½ per cent during 1937, cruise visitors 12 per cent, and all visitors 16 per cent, according to the Tourist Trade Development Board, and this year promises to exceed these numbers.

* * *

The last long leg of the modernized 142-mile main loop highway system in Yellowstone National Park was opened to traffic recently. Contractors have been holding the traffic off a seven-mile stretch of the new Old Faithful to West Thumb road while the fills were settling. Up until this summer the Old Faithful-Thumb section was the only one-way road remaining among the park's main highways.

* * *

Train puffs. . . . One of the first practical applications of the new Polaroid glass is in the windows of the lounge—observation car of the North Western's revamped streamliner, City of Los Angeles. . . . This same train has added, besides this lounge car, an all-room sleeper, making 11 cars in all, plus the two Diesel motor units which carry the train between Los Angeles and Chicago on a 39¾-hour schedule. . . . The Baltimore & Ohio's Capital Limited, first and only train between the East and Middle West to use Diesel power, likes modern ways and soon will have streamlined design throughout.

* * *

New Hampshire's new aerial tramway, up Canon Mountain has been running at capacity all summer. Sometimes it has been necessary for customers to wait half an hour before being able to board the car. There seems to be no objection to the 95 cents asked for the novel ride.

* * *

Labor Day marks the end of the summer season, but it no longer means the end of vacations. Cruise ships have planned more extensive fall schedules while many of the so-called summer resorts will keep their shingle out all winter.

Australian Alps A Little Austria?

SYDNEY, New South Wales (AP)—A proposal that a "Little Austria" be created in the Australian Alps is made by the New South Wales tourist bureau, a government agency.

There are 2000 miles of skiable snow on the Kosciuko Massif in South Eastern Australia. The bureau suggests that a new Alpine province, peopled by Austrians who would cater for winter sports tourists, be founded there.

17-State Parley Called For Young Republicans

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Alfred L. Simon, President of the New York State Association of Young Republican Clubs, has issued a call for a conference of Young Republican leaders from 17 states, to be held here Sunday. States which will be represented at the conference, Mr. Simon said, include:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Dalaware, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia.

California Shows Trend to Keep On Getting U. S. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Recapitulation of California's share of Federal funds during the past decade indicates "little evidence that 1938 will see a reduction of 1937 in the volume of Federal assistance to California."

This is the finding of Dr. Harry J. Jordan, acting head of the Department of Banking and Finance, University of Southern California, as contained in the latest edition of the institution's "Southern California Business Review."

"Important tendencies" which he found stemming from the 10-year period are:

"1. Snowball increases in California's share, with $1,827,000,000 spent in the 10 years, the last five of which accounted for 97 per cent of the total.

"2. California's rank among the states influenced the amount of Federal funds expended, but no clear-cut policy was apparent or based on any particular rank. The State is second in area, fourth in income, and sixth in population; yet it is second in the amount of Federal loans contracted, and fourth in Federal funds expended.

"Federal moneys spent in California seem to have little relation to the value of property in the State, but there is some evidence to indicate that an inverse ratio exists."

"3. When business conditions were unsatisfactory in 1932 and 1933, Federal assistance to California increased very rapidly, but when conditions improved there was not a corresponding reduction.

"4. Although business uncertainty was a direct cause for the increase in Government assistance, there is no indication that Government-sponsored agencies plan to vacate.

"5. Fiscal events of the past few years demonstrate that the Farm Credit Administration is permanent, and that the national Government also has evolved practically a permanent system to extend temporary credit.

California ranks fourth in credit extended to the states, first in CCC funds, second in PWA, fourth in FERA, fifth in WPA, sixth in CWA, and seventh in the HOLC.

Britain's Right To Involve Canada In War Challenged

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (CP)—Delegates from many parts of Canada to the 16th biennial convention of the Native Sons of Canada, passed a resolution Aug. 24 asking the Prime Minister to make a statement that "the United Kingdom has not the constitutional right to involve Canada as a belligerent in war."

The resolution added the "definite and unequivocal" statement should say "Canada has the constitutional right to declare her neutrality in any war."

Other resolutions passed urged the Canadian Government to raise the rank of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom to Minister Plenipotentiary or Ambassador; after the title of the Governor General to "Viceroy," abolish the Dominions' Office in the British Cabinet and arrange that Canadian and United Kingdom communications be carried on through the same Government departments as other sovereign nations follow.

Liquor Taxes Bring Canada $26,086,000, A $3,000,000 Gain

OTTAWA (CP)—Liquor taxes brought $26,086,000 to the Dominion Treasury in the 1937-38 fiscal year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Aug. 25. It was an increase of $3,185,000 over the previous fiscal year.

But the revenue to the Dominion was not as great as the profits for the provinces, these totaling in the provincial fiscal year ending in 1937, $26,325,000.

The provincial revenues were: Nova Scotia $1,314,000; New Brunswick $1,105,000; Quebec $5,487,000; Ontario $9,456,000; Manitoba $1,512,000; Saskatchewan $1,453,000; Alberta $2,391,000; British Columbia $3,600,000. Prince Edward Island has prohibition.

The report says it is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian liquor consumption. "Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic of liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit traffic has reached fairly large proportions," the report says.

Idaho Republicans And Pope's Defeat

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 26 (AP)—Earl Whitla of Coeur d'Alene, Republican National Committeeman, said here in a statement it "probably is true that "Idaho Republicans went into the Democratic primary and defeated Senator James P. Pope."

"Each faction of the Democratic Party urged the Republicans to vote for their respective candidates to help them out, and if they did so, it is solely the fault of that Party and they cannot blame the Republican Party therewith," he said.

Senator Pope, a staunch New Dealer, was defeated by Representative D. Worth Clark, self-styled conservative, for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, Aug. 9.

Referring to President Roosevelt's criticism of Republican participation in Democratic primaries, Mr. Whitla contended that "for years the Republicans of Idaho have insisted on a primary which could only be participated in by announced members of their own party."

"The Democratic Party is responsible for the law we have in Idaho giving all persons one ballot with all parties' candidates thereon and allowing the voter to vote for whichever party he desires."

Harvard Man Gets 'Strad' Tone On $5 Fiddle, but Expert Scoffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If someone were looking for a red-hot subject for debate, and two debaters to set up on the platform of, say Town Hall in New York for the express purpose of producing a maximum of forensic fireworks, they could hardly do better than corral Dr. Frederick A. Saunders, Professor of Physics at Harvard University, and Emil Hermann of New York City.

Mr. Hermann is a leading authority in the United States on Stradivarius violins.

Dr. Saunders is conducting a research in his laboratories in violin tones with a sound analyzer, with a view to securing a formula by which violins, turned out in mass production, can be given the authentic Stradivarious tone—admittedly the finest violin tone the world has ever known.

The question for such debate could be, "Can violins be made today which are 'Stradivari' in all but name only?"

Naturally, Mr. Hermann would say "No, a thousand times no."

As naturally, Professor Saunders—inasmuch as he has undertaken the research with every expectation of getting an affirmative finding, to say nothing of an exact formula—would say, "yes!"

Debates are peculiar things. It is hard to say, of most debates, who won and who lost. Sometimes anybody can see that nobody has won!

But It Would Be a Good Time

But, if, as, and when it were held, this could certainly be one debate with which everyone could be guaranteed a rip-roaring good time.

It is not too much to call Mr. Hermann "the Dr. Rosenbach of fiddledom." He knows a lot about other ancient instruments, too, but you can tell from looking at him three seconds or less that Stradivari are his absolute, teetotal favorites. He is a quiet, scholarly looking man, but try to draw any red herring across the line of the untouchability of the Stradivarius as an example of violin-making, and all will immediately be different.

"There's a mysterious fascination about Stradivari," he explains, calmly enough. "It is that mystery which is at the root of the theft of every Stradivarius that's ever been stolen. Every Strad in the world is known. Each has a name, a pedigree, a history. Even if the label inside is missing, a Strad is instantly recognized by experts. No two Strads are alike—yet every one is immediately recognizable."

Yet ask Mr. Hermann to describe the distinguishing characteristics of a Stradivarius and he becomes slightly explosive. "Impossible! Impossible! I could talk to you 24 hours without ceasing and I still wouldn't be able to cover the bare fundamentals. It's a study of a lifetime. There are only 10 or 11 recognized Stradivarius experts in the world."

"But can't you put into words the secret of the Stradivarius violin?" (This might be construed as an attempt to give Professor Saunders a leg up.)

There Is No Secret

"There isn't any secret! Talk of 'the Stradivarius secret' is pure rubbish. The design of the instrument is there for you to see. And any chemist can analyze for you the varnishes used."

"Then how—?"

"Well, ask me to analyze the secret of the products of Cellini, of Michael Angelo—and I could do it as easily for you. They are secrets which aren't secrets. Go into a museum. Look at an example of Cellini's work, of Michael Angelo's. You can find out the chemical content of their paints—but can you make a duplicate—not a reproduction—a duplicate of their work? You cannot! Stradivarius' secret was his genius. And no factory has or will ever have—the equipment to duplicate genius."

That makes it sound as if Professor Saunders had, to say the least, embarked on a long, hard course.

How did he go about it?

Well first, for a "standard of badness" he chose a $5 factory-made fiddle. And he set about comparing it, together with several other instruments which were equally bad, with some fine violins, including some by Stradivarius.

The opening steps in the research were to compare the notes. Putting it technically you could say he was comparing and measuring the frequencies of the strongest and weakest sound emissions of each instrument. It is believed that each violin has an individual, characteristic range of vibrations, determining its tonal quality.

Professor Saunders believes he has determined that some notes of even the cheapest violins equal the average frequencies of Stradivari; and it is this belief that leads him to the belief that it may not be eternally impossible to turn out, at factory benches, instruments which are really duplicates of those of the old master-makers.

The sound analyzer being used in the research photographs the component sound and was composed by Prof. Frederick V. Hunt and Dr. Harry H. Hall.

One thing Professor Saunders may not have found out—and that is that, the moment it becomes known by the general public that he is doing a research in any way involving Stradivarius violins, he will begin to get a lot of mail. It is safe to say that, at this moment, there are at least 10,000 people in the United States—not including its island possessions—who are convinced that the old violin in its plush-lined case up in the attic—"It belonged to Aunt Clarissa—she never played it but she always promised to leave it to us in her will"—is a genuine Stradivarius. They will describe the label inside.

In his lifetime Stradivarius made less than 1500 violins. The number is not a matter of actual record, but it is known to be less than 1500. It is barely possible—and only barely possible—that there may be as many as five Stradivari in the world whose whereabouts are unknown. Granting this, at least 9,995 of the people in the United States who are "sure" about the violins in their attic, are mistaken. So Professor Saunders has no real problem there.

Ontario Official Urges Development Of Canada's Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With assets greater than any other nation, Canada faces the task of developing its vast territory, Albert Matthews, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, said in a recent address at Peterborough.

Young people must make their contribution to the state, he declared, by preparing themselves physically and mentally for citizenship duties.

Increased attention to young people is noted in Ontario, he continued, and out of every dollar spent by the Government, 16 cents went into education. Last year more than 55,000 young people attended upper and middle school in the provinces, but only 5000 continued to university. The secondary school education, however, provides a sound education and instills loyalty and national aspirations.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Efficiency in Housework—By Capturing the Rhythm

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Reducing the Hours and Labor Of Housekeeping

By Rearranging Equipment, Studying Motions, and Getting Into the Swing of Each Small Task

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The actual necessary daily work in any average household—I speak from my experience as a maid in a representative group of such homes—should not require more than eight hours of any woman's time. Yet many a housekeeper, whether employed by another or in her own home, spends from 10 to 14 hours daily at what seems to her an endless round of duties. Why?

Why, indeed! Chiefly, it seems, because she has always taken it for granted that such endless work is inescapable. However, the important question is, "How can the situation be remedied?"

The answer to this question lies not so much in a major upheaval of the household routine, as in an intelligent attention to lesser details, especially to arrangements making for greater ease of working. Time seems to be wasted usually in moments; not in hours; hence the conservation of moments while attending to the smallest duties of the day may result in hours of freedom. Neither is it necessary to invest in numbers of "labor-saving" devices, in order to cut down the total of effort expended.

Tools Where Needed

Most kitchens could be improved tremendously by a thoughtful rearrangement of the equipment at hand. An architect once said to me, "If a skilled mechanic were put into the average kitchen, he would have it turned upside down in a week. The skilled workman is accustomed to having his tools where he needs them and when he needs them; he never wastes time traveling around the room collecting his materials."

The ideal arrangement is to have the food move in a single direction, by an orderly progression, from storage bins to stove and then to the table. For example, an omelet, originating with the eggs from icebox or cooler, should move one step to the mixing table, where are grouped mixing bowls, beaters, spoons, etc., with a cupboard for seasonings within easy reach; then a step to the pans, another step in the same general direction to the stove, and finally to the table.

In contrast to this was the equipment for making coffee in one kitchen—and this is not at all an exaggerated instance either. Walking across the kitchen, one secured the coffee pot, then went to the opposite corner of the room to measure the coffee. In a third corner was found the measure for the water. Retracing one's steps to the sink, one measured the water, then once more re-crossing one's trail like a rabbit trying to throw a dog off the scent, one finally placed the coffee on the stove. A re-arrangement of the kitchen put the coffee pot, coffee, measuring spoon and measuring cup in the same cupboard, one step from both sink and stove. At least four minutes and thirty steps were saved twice a day—more than a quarter of an hour every two days.

Conserving Effort

The arrangement of the kitchen—which requires thoughtful attention to determine just what utensils are used most frequently, what is the purpose for which each utensil is used, which articles should logically be grouped together, and what is the logical place for each group in the general plan of the kitchen—is of the first importance. The object of its arrangement should be to eliminate steps and waste motions, which consume time and strength.

Waste motions include stooping for things which could be at waist or shoulder level, walking across the kitchen or reaching for utensils which should be kept right at hand, making extra trips for things which might all be carried in one trip with or without a tray, and standing in an unnatural position while working. To this list might be added standing at all, when the work might as well be done in a sitting posture, unless one has been sitting and needs the change for rest.

Second to the kitchen in importance is usually the laundry. Here the sum total of stooping and lifting is sometimes unreasonably large. If it is humanly possible, the clothes should be sorted on a table at waist level. The day's washing can actually be done without stooping at all; and when it is so done both time and effort expended are surprisingly reduced.

Sorting the clothes according to size as they are laid in the basket for hanging out is another time-saver. Not only is the likelihood of taking out a small piece with a large one and dropping the smaller piece in the dirt, avoided; but it is possible to secure a certain rhythm of movement in hanging similar pieces, a rhythm which is broken if one hangs large and small pieces together indiscriminately.

This fundamental sense of rhythm in one's work is, in a certain sense, the basic principle of efficiency. The layer of bricks may illustrate this point. Time was when the bricklayer was merely a day laborer, paid at the rate of unskilled labor. Then someone discerned the fundamental rhythm underlying his work,—if you will, the most efficient way of laying brick, in the fewest possible motions,—and bricklaying became a skilled industry with a skilled workman's pay.

So there is a certain rhythm in all the activities of housekeeping; and the woman who discerns this unseen harmony is the efficient worker. The very sweep of a vacuum cleaner across a rug—done in the easiest and therefore the most efficient way—achieves a regularity of movement as accurate as the count of a bar in music. To one who discerns this harmony, this rhythm, no work is laborious; rather it is a challenge, as a difficult passage in music challenges the musician to bring out its hidden beauties.

Grace R. White



Pan-Pacific Press Bureau

Night-Blooming Cereus in Hawaii

Few people have seen the night-blooming cereus in bloom in any quantity; but when it is in flower those who visit Honolulu may see it in abundance. The great blossoms this little Hawaiian girl examines belong to a hedge in Honolulu said to be the largest in the world.

Homekeeping in Haiti

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bremerton, Wash.

After nearly 20 years of making homes in places far and near, starting with the establishment of a South Sea Island domicile shortly after we were married, we find ourselves settled in a home up here on the Last Frontier. Between these two extremes, strung like beads upon my chain of memory, are many, many others.

From these innumerable dwellings, may I tell you of a colorful home we had about 12 years ago in the West Indies.

With eyes closed I see again a tall, rambling, French-style house set on a high hill overlooking, through a lane of royal palm trees, one of the most beautiful harbors in all the world—the blue, blue harbor of Port au Prince, Haiti, and overshadowing it, a dazzling white cathedral standing like a sentinel at the entrance to the city.

From one of the side verandas where we spent many of our waking hours, we overlooked a jungle of fragrant, flowering vines, ferns, banana trees and other tropical density, billowing on to the velvety green mountains. In the early morning these mountains were draped with veils of mist, and enfolded in deep shadows, as the rising sun bathed the ridges in sunlight. There in May when the flamboyant trees were in bloom, crimson blossoms stood out on the hills like patches of Chinese embroidery.

I keenly remember my dismay at being left in this strange land, almost on our arrival, with five Haitian servants, not one of whom spoke a word of English; and the wee ones and I knew as little of Creole. But within three months when my husband returned from his distant post, we were speaking the patois fairly well, and the servants had picked up a usable knowledge of English. Before many more months had passed, when we would say "Bon soir, Garçon," as our yard boy left for home at night, he would reply "Good night, Mum," for such is the unromantic way of progress!

Our fuel for cooking was purchased after rigorous bargaining from little native women who came every morning on burros, crying their wares as they perched on the panniers of charcoal. Never have I seen such perfect posture as the Haitians possess, each of them seemed as straight as an arrow and as graceful as a peacock. Undoubtedly this arises from the fact that they balance everything on their heads. Often there was seen what appeared to be a complete room of furniture going past our gate on one native's head. Whenever a letter was given to our yard boy to mail he never carried it in his hand, but put it on top of his head, and then weighed it down with a stone.

An elderly Haitian man used to come in to help with the serving whenever we gave a large dinner party. The first time Charles favored us with his presence he was immaculately dressed in a stiff white outfit, and pinned upon his chest was a large button with flowing streamers, reading "Employees' Picnic" and bearing the name of a large New York department store. We were never able to find out how he came into possession of this "treasure" but it always appeared at our dinner parties. During the first two courses Charles served the party with shoes on, but how unhappy he looked! After that he appeared on the scene with a serene countenance and in his bare feet.

Each servant had his or her task to perform, and alas for any employer who asked one of them to step outside his particular field of labor! The nurse had complete charge of the children; the yard boy kept the grounds clean, scrubbed the swimming pool once a week, and took care of the motorcar; the maid served the table and kept the house in order; the cook did the marketing and cooking, and the laundress came every morning to do the washing and ironing. How we marveled at the miracles which the latter could bring to pass with an old charcoal iron and on a clumsy square table, in turning out perfectly ironed, stiffly-starched, white uniforms for the "Capitaine" to put on for a reception or garden party! I often think of Annette when I use my streamlined, featherweight electric iron, and wonder how she performed such magic with those primitive contrivances.

In our garden were 48 rose bushes, and from these each morning the maid distributed large bowls of lovely, long-stemmed pink roses around the house. Roses such as these were plentiful and sold for 20 cents a dozen on the streets of Port au Prince. I think I missed having in abundance of roses around the house more than any other thing we left behind, when we returned to the United States.

Three years ago on our way to a new home in China we were fortunate enough to spend a day and night in Port au Prince again, and what a rousing welcome we received in our old hill when word spread around with a swiftness which is characteristic of Haiti that their former American friends and neighbors were back once more.

Almost submerged with armloads of flowers our native friends had given us, we climbed the gangplank of our ship which was to carry us far away from this land of color and beauty, but the memories will always remain clearer and dearer with the passing of the years.

H. H. F.

A Friday column.



One of the Pieces of Garden Sculpture by Sylvia Shaw Judson on View at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Garden Sculpture Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

An exhibition of garden sculpture by Sylvia Shaw Judson is a feature of the summer show at the Art Institute. It is a distinguished showing, good sculpture, splendid garden subjects, and very likable: another blow at the theory that anything that the public likes can't be good.

Of course most of the sculptures are replicas, but photographs show them in their proper settings where they are charming indeed.

The range of time over which they were executed is more than 10 years, and for Mrs. Judson they have been 10 years of steady progress and development. Her purpose has remained unchanged, as has her mood and the attitude toward her work. The changes have come in the direction of simplification. A thoroughly sound workman with a good conscience going hand in hand with her inspiration, she has found that the elimination of small details and a greater generalization have strengthened her work. Mrs. Judson uses both bronze and stone, but of course varies the treatment according to the medium.

The great interest her work has for me is its quietness and peace. Her figures are the sort one would expect to find in gardens. They are creatures of mood, rather than sentiment, enhancing the atmosphere of the garden by their mood and beautifying it by their form. Furthermore there is no hackneyed repetition.

Charles Fabens Kelley

Two Favorite Sour Cream Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Experiments in sour cream cookery that I have worked out for family use have given us some excellent recipes that are favorites with all and are easy to make. I am glad to send these recipes to the Monitor in the hope that others will enjoy them as much as we do.

Three Egg Sour Cream Cake

Separate
3 eggs. Beat the yolks vigorously. Add
1½ cups sugar and mix well. Sift
2½ cups flour and measure. Add to the flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt, and mix alternately with
1½ cups sour cream to the egg mixture. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring. Blend thoroughly. Beat the egg whites until very stiff, and fold into the cake batter. Bake the cake in two nine-inch layer pans, which have been greased and floured, and placed in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 35 minutes. This cake is excellent with the following icing:

Sour Cream Icing

To
½ cup heavy sour cream add
1 egg yolk and
2 cups powdered sugar, and mix until very smooth. Chop very fine
1 cup raisins
1 cup walnut meats and add to the first mixture. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring. If when completed the icing is too thin to spread, add enough extra powdered sugar to spread nicely.

This next recipe is a variation of the recipe I just gave, which we call:

Sour Cream Marble Cake

After the Three Egg Sour Cream Cake is ready for the pans take
¼ of the batter into another bowl. Put
1 tablespoon cocoa into a saucepan and add
⅓ cup water. Heat just enough to make a smooth chocolate paste and add to the ¼ part of the batter. Place the larger portion of the cake in the cake pans and then take a spoonful of the chocolate batter and with the tip of the spoon trace a few little trails of chocolate over the light batter. Then bake, according to the former recipe.

This cake is fine with a thin coating of chocolate butter icing.

(Mrs.) F. R. B., Calif.

Water Gardener de Luxe

Helen Fowler Both Raises and Paints Aquatics

By Flora G. Orr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

When Mrs. L. Helen Fowler, of Kenilworth, Washington, D. C., took over the management of the water-lily farm originated by her father, W. B. Shaw, she had no idea that a few years hence she would be known both as a business woman and an artist—a painter of the lovely things she was growing.

Yet, though she did not start to paint flowers until she was about 55 years of age, this dual role came into spontaneous existence, and has continued ever since. Today, when customers come to buy flowers or water-lily roots for their own aquatic gardens, they are quite likely to buy a painting or two by Mrs. Fowler. The result is that the proprietor of what is believed to be the finest water-lily plant in this country can complain only that the days do not seem to be long enough for her to do all the interesting things she has planned.

As one leaves the city and takes the little side road to the W. B. Shaw Aquatic Gardens, he enters a quiet, dreamy place, where wild grasses and weeping willows beckon one down the informal winding paths, where the cries of wild birds mingle with the bullfrog's chant, and the scent of the blue, yellow, red, and white lilies hangs heavily on the air.

Work at the water-lily farm begins at five in the morning when the blooms are gathered by the boys who go out in flat-bottomed boats. Mrs. Fowler herself cuts, washes, and carefully selects all the flowers that are to be shipped and sold. She sends cut flowers on order all over the eastern part of the United States and as far west as Chicago. She sells and ships plants all over the world. Some of the exquisite hybrids achieved by her father and herself are now being grown in other countries. She has recently learned, for example, that the water lily Helen Fowler, one of her father's achievements, is being cultivated in Japan.

"Water lilies," Mrs. Fowler points out, "are comparatively new. Early in Queen Victoria's time, the night-blooming varieties found wild in India were brought to England, and were grown and blossomed in the garden of the Duke of Devonshire. This was the beginning. In parts of the Orient the white lily is used as a symbol of spirituality, and the lotus is considered sacred and is used to decorate temples in India." The lotus, which comes to its finest flowering in Mrs. Fowler's pools about the middle of July, grows several feet above the water.

A few years after Mrs. Fowler first undertook the management of the farm which her father started many years ago, she went with a party of natural scientists to South America. She was seeking new varieties of lilies. On her return, she stopped on the Isle of Gaspare, near Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. Since the flowers interested her, she began to sketch them. Friends said, "But they should be in color." So Mrs. Fowler purchased some water colors and set to work. From that moment forward, she never ceased painting flowers. She found that it was helpful to customers to see a painting in full color of some certain variety of plant they contemplated purchasing, but which perhaps was not in bloom at the time they were buying. Department stores began to ask for her paintings for exhibitions. They began to sell.

One of the most dramatic events at the W. B. Shaw Aquatic Gardens is the opening of a huge lily called Victoria Regia. The bloom is 15 inches in diameter, while the leaves are like huge trays six feet in diameter and sturdy enough to support the weight of a man. In a climate as cool as Washington's the bloom opens on three successive evenings, giving forth each time a fragrance "like a thousand pineapples." The first night the bloom is a pale cream color. The next night it is pink. The third night it is a deep red. The complete change from cream to red takes place in one night in the tropics.



Mrs. L. Helen Fowler Beside One of the 42 Pools of Her Beautiful Aquatic Gardens Near Washington, D. C.

Company Pickups

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I never allow myself to spoil the feeling of hospitality which I want all guests who come to my house to recognize, although many times I have been a bit put-to, as my mother used to say, to think, while they were talking to me, what I would have for the meal I had graciously invited them to share.

Just the other day a man and his wife came in when dinner for that night was already in the preparation stage—one of those dinners incidentally that had had its origin the day before. There was cold roast beef left over and I had planned just a rice pudding for dessert, because I felt the children should have it and because I wanted to keep down the month-end expenses.

Did I change my plans? No. But I did decide to doll my dishes up a bit. Instead of setting out a platter of cold roast meat I cut slices from the roast, dipped them in ketchup, then rolled each slice in finely ground breakfast food flakes, and fried them a nice golden brown. Seasoned again, the meat was delicious served hot and the guests were both curious and loud in their praises.

Just by changing plain rice a bit I had a very good dessert that satisfied children and adult members equally well. I had large flaky rice that had been boiled in milk seasoned with salt. I browned a cup of brown sugar in two tablespoons of butter until it was dark but not burned; then I added this to the rice and cooked until the rice was thoroughly done and the caramel well stirred through it. I melted a package of plain gelatin in ½ cup of cold water, then added 1 cup of hot milk and stirred until all the gelatin was dissolved. This I stirred into the cooked rice and flavored the whole with vanilla. I then turned it into a mold and chilled until it was firm. Turned out on a pottery platter and surrounded with mounds of whipped cream, this butterscotch rice dessert looked as if it had been planned for the most fastidious guests.

Proof that the meal had pleased came when I was asked if the wife might have both recipes in detail. No one was disturbed because friends had dropped in—not even the budget got a jolt.

M. C. R.



Wide World

Historical Hats

This pyramid of motion picture girls is showing off a collection of early-day hats that have influenced the 1938 fall models. From top to bottom they are wearing—a picture hat of the Diamond-Jim Brady era, a bonnet of the Eighties, an 1860 model, an 1890 bonnet, and a 1900 toque. Just look at the feathers!

Why Not Dramatize Your Dinner Table?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everything that can high light our tables to make them centers of friendly hospitality is used. Unusual things in tableware can be had in beaten aluminum that bears a remarkable resemblance to pewter; there is Spanish or Mexican glass, pottery, wood alone or wood combined with metal, glass or pottery. Some of the newest pieces of wooden ware for the table are heavily enameled in the rich colors usually found only in pottery and is hardly to be distinguished from real pottery.

Never suspecting that a mere bowl could be so worldly wise! One that has done well by its fond owner has a wide stripe down the center, on either side of which are balanced stripes of red, black, blue, and gray that merge into narrow yellow ones. Set with poppy-colored pottery, the center one a low oval bowl heaped high with brilliant gourds and ears of Mexican corn, it's as Latin as a Mexican fiesta. At either end of the table is set one of those charming Mexican candelabra of tin that holds five lights each. The tin looks like old pewter. The candles it holds are short white ones that are beautiful with the pewter tones of the candelabra.

The cloth, pottery, gourds, and corn furnish the color. Sometimes bright-hued dahlias or marigolds are used. Sometimes pots of cacti make an effective bit of decoration as they march across a corner of the table.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Herbs for Fragrance

Modern Herb Gardening—7

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps none of the old "nose herbs" has more aliases than has Costmary. Sweet Mary Ann and Bible Leaf are two of the most popular; the latter because it was often used as a book mark on Sunday. Costmary leaves are long, flaccid, and of a light green color. Better buy the plants, unless you are fortunate enough to have a root given you from some old garden—as I did. It attains a height of around two feet and once established spreads fast and is perfectly hardy anywhere.

Then there is Bergamot—the Bee Balm of old gardens. Have both the vivid Cambridge scarlet and the pale lilac-flowered varieties, but avoid that dull purplish one which I occasionally see in old gardens. I often wonder whether it is retained for sentimental reasons or because the owner does not know there are much more attractive varieties. The scarlet Bergamot is very striking when planted near pale blue Delphinium. This combination just happened in my own garden one season, and I have continued to grow them that way. Bergamot grows best in a somewhat moist soil, though it is not exacting in the matter of its location. It is one of the hardiest of perennials, making a fine clump in a short time. Root division is the easiest way of increasing your supply of plants. Bergamot ranks as a "nose herb" of the first order, and is loved by the bees—hence its old name of Bee Balm.

Should Be Included

It is a long jump from the rather flamboyant Bergamot to the modest little Lemon Verbena which every garden of sweet scents must include. It grows to 10 inches only, has long, narrow, lemon-scented leaves, with tiny white flowers in panicles which are negligible. The plant is grown wholly for its leaves which are most refreshing, the scent remaining potent for a long time. Like Lavender, it is invaluable as an ingredient of pot-pourri and for the making of old-fashioned sweet bags (more about these later). Lemon Verbena is a tidy plant and may be grown in the house in the winter. As a matter of fact, it is not hardy in the northern sections of this country, so must be taken up in the fall if it is to be preserved. Buy the plants always. For sentiment, as well as its sweet, refreshing odor, a sprig of Lemon Verbena is always included in old-fashioned nosegays.

If you are looking for an attractive border for your herb garden, Hyssop will meet that need to perfection. Plant the seed, which germinates readily, and you will soon have bushy little plants about 18 inches high, with blue, pink or white flowers. It is in bloom practically all summer and does not mind clipping. Withal it is perennial, hardy, and highly aromatic. The blossoms may be dried for winter bouquets.

And do try Camomile for an edging plant. But I must warn you to keep it in bounds, for it loves to wander. It makes soft mats of feathery, aromatic foliage, with small, white, daisy-like blossoms. Camomile is associated with my earliest childhood memories, for it ran rampant all over my grandfather's farm; and that which grows in my own garden today is descended from those selfsame plants. It is not choosey as to soil, but does prefer full sunshine; and it will endure drought, heat, and pests!

Scented Geraniums

Be sure to tuck in somewhere a few of the spicy scented geraniums—lemon, rose, nutmeg, apple, peppermint, and many others. (Some people collect these as a hobby.) Of course they must be lifted in the fall and treated as house plants in the winter, planting out again when danger from frost is over. Don't water them too much and give them full sun. In all cases the flowers of these plants are insignificant; they are grown only for their foliage. Set few plants of rose-scented geranium in your rose bed—a nice combination.

Whether your garden be large or small, be sure to have plenty of sweet-scented things.

Unmolding a Jelly Dessert

Before unmolding a jelly or gelatin dessert, I wet the plate upon which it is to be placed. It slips easily into place on the wet plate, where otherwise it would be almost impossible to move it.

(Mrs.) G. I., Massachusetts

Whistling as Music and Why Not You?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

The time is past when whistling is to be considered merely as a labor lightener or a courage booster; whistling can be a pleasant, practical, and profitable accomplishment, not to be sneezed at in this day of professional and almost perpetual entertainment. Whistling is gaining so rapidly the recognition it deserves that the finished solo whistler can win ample compensation as an entertainer or as an instructor.

Whistling ranks well up in the musical arts and when properly rendered is artistic and beautiful. A refined and fitting accomplishment for any, whistling is no longer considered unbecoming to young women.

There are various types of whistles: tongue and teeth, pucker and, occasionally, the throat or ventriloquist whistle. Almost anyone can learn, even though not naturally gifted, some one of these types.

The chief requisites of a proficient whistler are: a good full tone of pleasing quality, a range of at least two octaves—preferably more—a flexible tongue, correct breath control, bird imitations with an understanding of their use, and the necessary finish, together with proper presentation and interpretation.

Of course, a lot of fun as well as benefit can be had from whistling without all the requirements listed or without instruction; but if you are going after a whistling career, it is usually best to start with the fundamentals and continue under the guidance of a good teacher.

There are many and good advantages to be gained by whistling. To begin with, there is no financial problem about the purchase price or upkeep of the instrument. Wherever there is melody, it can be whistled, thus giving the student an opportunity to become familiar with many of the musical classics and also to develop musical memory.

A big inducement to beginners is the fact that the course to successful whistling is not the long, hard climb it is in most musical fields, and the pleasure and benefits along the way boost greatly toward the top. Also, the fact that bird notes can be acquired in the beginning stimulates greatly the interest and enthusiasm of the student. The studying and imitating of bird calls is intensely interesting and enlightening and develops both the power of observation and imitation.

The whistle has even wider possibilities than the voice, is as perfect and natural an instrument, and can perform difficult music with more ease and less practice.

Of course, there's work to be done, there always is where there is accomplishment. But somehow running up and down the whistling scale is not laborious, for whistling keeps the step light. If you live in the country, then you can beat that old game, "Come in to practice." The great open spaces invite whistling; in the fields, in the woods, in fact, wherever there are birds, you get the call.

Another nice thing about whistling, you can take it with you on picnics or parties; on hay-rides or sleigh-rides your whistle is always on tap.

To practice whistling is to promote cheerfulness. Cheerfulness is naturally expressed in whistling. In short, whistling is one continued round of pleasure.

Get the "I-love-to-whistle" attitude. Whistle while you work, whistle while you play, but whistle while you whistle! It may even land you in the topmost branches where you can make a business of whistling.

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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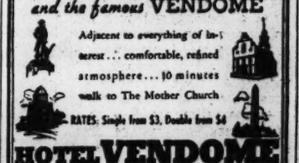
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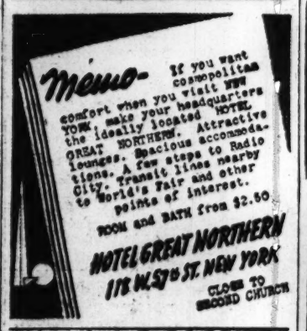
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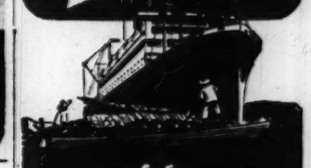
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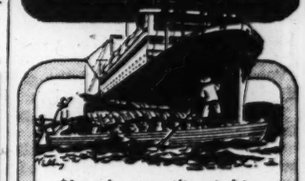
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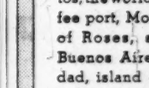
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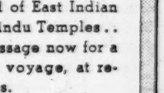
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Travelers will find the Hotel and Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor of great assistance in planning business or pleasure trips.

Driving Along Pacific Coast

By Pacificus

Notes on a drive from Los Angeles to San Francisco: Heavy slides on Route 101 where it skirts the shore between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, caused by last winter's unusually heavy rains, are resulting in permanent improvements; steep cliffs are being cut back to prevent recurrence of landslips, and in some places the road is being rerouted.

Many new oil wells along the coast north of Santa Barbara the comparatively new Santa Maria oil field greatly expanded; southwestern California now presents a vastly increased oil empire; in general, the fields lie in two areas: first, in a broad belt running from east to west halfway across the State from east of Bakersfield to Santa Maria, and second, the coastal strip from Santa Maria south almost to the Mexican border; this is not to say that oil wells are to be found throughout both these areas; but in either of them one can drive for miles at a time through derricks, many of them new; the more recent steel towers contrast with the older wooden ones; anyone who has not seen this country within the last two years will be surprised at the tremendous new oil developments.

♦ ♦ ♦

Cool on Coast

Cool along the coast from Los Angeles to Gaviota; hot inland through Buellton and Los Alamos; cool breezes at Santa Maria and Pismo Beach, hot in San Luis Obispo; cool, almost cold, along the new coastal road from Morro Bay north. Steady improvement in the San Simeon-Carmel highway, now a little over one year old; still one bad detour where a bridge is being built; don't be dismayed by the sign, "Grades and curves next 63 miles"; it's not so bad as it sounds; magnificent views out over the Pacific from this triumph of road-builder's art; rare sea otters, often visible at a point south of Big Sur, are a new attraction along this route.

Unless you happen to hit a very foggy day, you'll find this drive one of the high points in your touring career; this new coastal highway now makes it possible for the first time to travel between northern and southern California in the summer without long hours of hot weather; it's the cool route; Hearst ranch, with its Spanish castle, very impressive as seen from this road near San Simeon.

After many miles of ocean-side driving, you get a complete change when you switch over inland for a few miles to the charming little redwood canyon at Pfeiffer State Park; then back to shore again.

♦ ♦ ♦

Open Fire in Summer

It is possible, at cool Carmel, for Don Blanding, of Hawaii fame, to chose for the subject of his column in the weekly Carmel Pine Cone, even in August, what sort of wood he prefers to burn in his fireplace, and why; he discusses, at a season when most Americans are not thinking of fireplaces or furnaces, the respective merits of pine, oak, eucalyptus, and other woods or roots as fuel for an open fire.

One of the few places where you can be sure of finding out how abalone steaks should taste is on the pier at Monterey.

There's almost always fresh fruit of one sort or another to be bought at roadside stands in the orchards of the Pajaro Valley; few months of the year fail to yield a harvest there. You may get a bit of late afternoon fog at this time of year on the Skyline Boulevard into San Francisco.

The Home Forum

Indian Jewel Seller

HE SITS cross-legged upon a rug, this jewel trader, framed in the archway of the two veranda pillars, the fading blue of the Indian evening providing a rich background to his venerable form. Spread out in front of him is an array of trinkets—necklaces, rings, brooches, of jade and amber, onyx and lapis lazuli, white sapphires from the ancient mines of Hindustan, rubies from the remote Burmese hills.

In front of him recline three hotel guests. A retired business man is on a long holiday from England, one of the multitude that cover the principal "high spots" of India in a few weeks. His wife, a pleasant-looking and well-dressed woman, reclines comfortably in her long wicker-work chair beside him; and there is also his daughter, slender, dark-haired with finely chiseled Grecian features.

In front of the girl sits the little jeweler, handing her his wares and pointing out their particular beauty. Her dark eyes glitter as, with her long tapering fingers, she handles the strings of jade from Rajputana quarries, circlets of the precious green jade the Chinese love so greatly, strings of mixed stones, called colloquially among the Europeans "fruit salads." The little jewel seller also hands her single, unmounted stones, white sapphires, rubies, gleaming a fiery red, pearls from the coasts of Ceylon.

Further down the veranda a group of resident English watched the proceedings with indulgent smiles, admiring the placid persistency of the native, his quiet deferential manner and disarming smile.

* * *

THE SHORT TWILIGHT was fading fast now, for a brief space tingeing the sky with amber and damask rose. Then the Indian night fell—a curtain of deep velvet-blue. The faint scream of jackdaws floated across from distant champac trees and occasionally the weird hollow screeching of a hyena made itself heard, while whispering breezes brought from afar the sounds of animals astir in Rajputana jungles.

Nightfall seemed to inspire the gallant little merchant with the spirit of romance. Each trinket, every stone now had its story—necklets handed down from one prince to another, rubies gained at the price of danger, pearls the envy of maharajahs.

* * *

THE DELIGHT OF veranda purchasing is that everything is done in the most leisurely manner. How remote here seems the sordid bustle and clamorous racket of London's shopping areas. The little man, turbaned, white-bearded, so placid, so patient, so gentle and polite, his whole worldly stock-in-trade spread before him, for all to see and finger—how different he seems from big-city super-salesmen.

He smiles charmingly as the young girl picks up a long necklace of rose-colored stones and holds it admiringly against her dress.

"What is it?" she asks.

"Pink jade, Mem-Sahib," the old man replies, "from the mines near Jaipur itself."

She turns round to her genial parents and smiles.

"Have it, if you wish," her father rejoins indulgently, anticipating with good grace any possible demands on his pocket.

"How much?" the girl inquires of the picturesque Rajput.

"Five rupees, Mem-Sahib," smiles the merchant. "Very beautiful, Mem-Sahib."

The obliging parent dips into his trouser pocket and produces the requisite sum. The girl takes it and hands it to the man. Had she been more versed in Indian life, she would have said it was too much; she would have offered one rupee fifty, afterwards perhaps rising to two. And he would have respected her, for the heart of an Indian merchant is the heart of a bargainer. But she is too steeped in European ways to haggle over prices; besides, she is conscious of being watched.

* * *

THE OLD MAN is just a shade disappointed as he smilingly accepts the coins. It is almost unsatisfactory to make a sale so easily. A little talk—a little persuasion—a little reduction in the first mentioned price—they are all part of a complete sale. Never mind, he has at least the five rupees.

He gathers up his wares, placing the trinkets casually in a deep cloth bag. He moves along the veranda and prepares to set out his wares in front of some other guests. But they shake their heads. They do not want to buy tonight. They are residents—quite another matter.

The old man salaams and shuffles out into the drive. He is soon lost in the darkness as he makes his way through the shimmering starlit night. Like a will-o'-the-wisp, he disappears toward the whispering jungle, toward the humble but venerated home of his forebears.

G. K. S. E.

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"THE GARDEN WALL": *A Water Color by John Singer Sargent*

THOUGH he was born in Florence, Italy, John Singer Sargent (1856-1925) was of American parentage. He did what was customary among American artists of his day; he spent most of his time abroad. In Paris he first studied with the Frenchman, Carolus-Duran, and like any alert painter felt something of the influence of the new ferment in French painting. If Sargent had lent himself more willingly to the trends which he witnessed around him, he would no doubt have attained a more notable position in the history of American art.

Exceedingly versatile, he painted in oils and water color; he made the famous wall decorations in the Boston Public Library and in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. There is a difference of opinion as to his merits in these various mediums, but there is no disagreement with the conclusion that Sargent was a splendid craftsman. He did his best oil portraits with brilliance and accuracy. He had an uncanny eye, a swift and obedient brush.

The Boston Museum is well supplied with aquarelles by Sargent. "The Garden Wall" is one of the most attractive, for in it Sargent permitted himself to show some trace of sentiment. In general, he remained detached, expending his interest upon execution, the painting of textures. Here we may note how the fluid color has been carried over the stucco wall to indicate its rough and weathered surface. The garments of the ladies are brushed in with swiftness and assurance. Sargent knew the value of economy, the spare stroke, the allusive indication. He is most like the Impressionists in his water colors, for his preoccupation is with light as it dominates and influences every surface upon which it is shed.

Modjeska's Extraordinary Young Man

AS WE neared Zakopane many friends and mountaineers, mounted on horseback, met and greeted us with cheers. We stopped our wagon, and a long while was spent in exchanging words of joy, embracing, and kissing. While we were thus engaged, another wagon came up to us and also stopped.

I heard a sweet voice from the depth of it, calling, "Madame Helena! How do you do?" and the beautiful face of Madame Gorska (the present Madame Paderewska) appeared between the white canvas of the wagon. New greetings, new exclamations.

The beautiful creature, whose name is also Helena, looked at me with her wistful eyes and said: "I envy your going to Zakopane; you are going to meet one of the most extraordinary young men you ever met." Then she sighed and said: "And I must go away." "I must," she repeated, lower. "Good-by," and she departed.

I never even had time to ask the name of that marvellous young man, but Anna knew whom she meant, and named Paderewski.

The very next day Dr. Tytus Chalubinski introduced us to a frail-looking young man of twenty-one, saying:

"I want you to know and love Ignace Paderewski, our second Chopin," and then with a look of a loving father he squeezed the young man's hand.

At the piano Paderewski's head, with its aureole of profuse golden hair and delicate, almost feminine features, looked like one of Botticelli's or Fra Angelico's angels. . . . He also phrased with so much clearness and meaning that his playing made an effect of something new and quite unconventional. . . .

At eighteen he was already one of the professors of harmony at the Warsaw Music Conservatory, and at the time we met him he still held that position. He was a composer also, and many of his songs and piano pieces were published in Warsaw and Berlin.

In private life he was witty, alert, most kind-hearted, always interesting, always having a ready answer. . . .

He used to come often to our villa, and it was impossible to keep him away from the piano. Sometimes he played long after midnight, and had to be taken from the instrument by force when the refreshments were announced.

We had many chats, and I advised him to appear in public. I knew he would make a name and fortune. His poetic face, combined with his genius, was bound to produce brilliant results. He hesitated, but finally made up his mind to go to Vienna and study with Leschetitzky. That same summer, after leaving Zakopane, he gave a concert in Cracow, at which I had the great pleasure of reciting. Then he departed for Vienna.—From "Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska." (New York: Macmillan.)

The Lake

YEARS past the tiny lake lay still amid
The pines and oaks, its only outlet toward
The south where sloping fertile fields, caressed
By all-day sun, grew mighty crops to fill
The farmer's barns.
Today the lake remains, well-sheltered on
The west and north, but now by well-trimmed groves,
Through which weave gravel paths, and vistas, named
And signed as is the modern way in parks.
The gently sloping fertile fields are gone,
And in their stead are level roads and lawns
And vari-fashioned homes.

The sun is going down. The nursemaids and
Their charges leave the benches and the piles
Of sand and hasten home. No sound is heard
Except the roar of traffic far away.
With falling light, the years go rolling back.
My wooden bench becomes a grassy mound.
The roads, the lawns, the tidy houses, all
Are blotted out. The well-kept groves with walks
And vistas change to dusky thickets, rich
With twilight fragrance, never known by day.
And clear and sweet I hear the hermit thrush.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

Arrival in the Moluccas

I WAS flying along the coast of New Guinea. The native villages or kampongs each consisted of a double row of huts in a long clearing with tall solid bush on three sides and the long sloping beach on the fourth. The sand ran out shallow for a long way so that the breakers resembled white scratches between the wide ribbons of flat water stretching along the coast. Usually there were hundreds of natives dotting the beach in front of each kampong, and they bolted for their lives in every direction. Some in outrigger canoes in the shallows jumped out and tore through the water making nearly as much splash as the crocodiles had done. . . . In some kampongs they peered round the corner of their huts; while in others they just stood wherever they happened to be, whether on the shore or in the way between the rows of huts, and stared up at the plane without movement. But in every kampong, whatever they might do, they did it all as one man, I noticed. I wish I could have listened to the discussions in those kampong councils the next few days. . . .

A number of officials put off to the seaplane in a launch. They were in smart white uniforms, and I wished I had one of my own, or, better still, one like theirs which would mask my identity; my old flying clothes made me feel aggressive and garish amongst them; and in the suave atmosphere of orderly officialdom it seemed a menial labour, obtaining petrol, then refueling with it gallon after gallon, while precariously perched on the slippery floats or engine cowling, and sousing oneself in the process. . . .

The way civilisation rubbed shoulders with savagery made Amboina unreal. Modern concrete wharves, without even a crack in them, not far from dark old palm-thatched native huts. Diesel-engined steamers and motor-launches pushing through a host of long, thin-gutted praus that seemed to defy every law of safety, balance and seaworthiness. A bare-footed native padding along the street with enormous panniers of fruit balanced at either end of a long bamboo pole, like the scales of Father Time, the ends springing up and down in tune with his jog-trot; beside him a native in respectable white ducks; flitting past them both a uniformed civil servant pedaling his bicycle. There were wide streets with a stream conducted in a stone gutter beside the pavement. Houses of stone, each set back in its garden. Motor-cars.

I found myself in the care of a young *hulpgesaghebber*, and in the evening was taken to interview the Resident of Amboina, who governs the Southern Moluccas, an area equal to about twice that of Great Britain, I think. —FRANCIS CHICHESTER, in "Ride on the Wind." (London: Hamish Hamilton. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Consent thou not"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE book of Proverbs is an admonition which, if understandingly applied by individuals and nations, would help to solve the outstanding problems of our times. It reads (1:10), "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." How many times may we have read this passage, and thought of it as referring to individuals or a group of individuals guilty of some moral offense, or of allowing oneself to be influenced by such individuals, with consequent ill results!

This proverb, together with many another passage in the Bible, is found to have a new meaning when studied in the light of Christian Science. When one learns the impersonal nature of evil, he begins to understand that "sinners" are but sinful, enticing thoughts and mortal beliefs to which persons may lend themselves "servants to obey" (Romans 6:16).

How much easier it becomes, as one gains this understanding, to refuse to lend his thinking to sinful thoughts! One may be entirely alone, and yet be confronted with wrong thoughts falsely claiming to be present in human consciousness, but which are actually counterfeits of true ideas. Therefore the student of Christian Science knows that if he would be happy, healthy, and free, he must refuse to allow wrong thinking to entice him. Then will he be following closely the counsel of Paul in his letter to the Philippians (4:8), "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, . . . of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

In this way students of Christian Science are learning that they may utilize divine truth every moment of the day, and that it is essential so to use it if they would be free from entangling and enticing beliefs. Christian Science teaches that since God is divine Mind and man is the image and likeness of God, man reflects divine Mind. Hence, true thoughts, having a divine source, cannot possibly show forth evil or sinful effects, but must by their very nature reflect Mind, Spirit.

Many are the experiences that have been related of the avoidance and warding off of evils of various kinds, through one's being alert enough to resist mentally the arguments of these wrong thoughts, that would lead into errors of all sorts, thus destroying his peace, joy, health, and all that he holds of worth. Resisting the false and claiming the true, means constantly making one's choice between the material and the spiritual. Hence as one chooses to follow more and more closely the path marked out by divine Mind, and becomes more and more alert to the false claims of mortal mind, he finds that he is being spiritually led into paths of light, love, health, and joy, paths he could not find in the false way of mortal belief. How may one learn to recognize and follow this spiritual guidance? Simply by mentally turning from the arguments of materiality and refusing to believe that man is material and mortal, and accepting, and daily demonstrating, the fact that the real man is spiritual and therefore immortal.

One who had seemed subject to periodic spells of melancholia, became a student of Christian Science. Sometimes she passed through days of gloom and despair, the condition being attributed to her peculiar temperament. Through the revelation of Christian Science, it gradually became apparent to her that since God's will for His children is always good, it could not be God's will that she should be robbed of her serenity and joy, and that whatever claimed to darken her thought must be acknowledged as error, having no reality. She knew that if tempted to believe in physical illness, she should immediately reject the suggestion, and steadily realize her immunity from the false belief. Just so she began to see that she must reject the belief that sorrow could deprive her of joy. She found in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy the statement (p. 304), "Sorrow is not the master of joy." Working from this standpoint, she began to put forth the effort to express joy in all that she thought and voiced, and through this consistent effort she was soon released from the old belief of depression, sorrow, and its attendant arguments. Joy became actual and real to her, and sorrow fled before the light of her understanding, gained through the application of the truth she had found in Christian Science. For this had shown her how to obey the command, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

Progress and healing are assured as one learns to put into practice the understanding of Truth and Love which Christian Science gives.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Southern Street

THE concrete walk along this southern street
Takes me back to another year, this afternoon:
Here where I look upon the imprints of a youth's bare feet
And those of a man's shoes, side by side.
They must have come this way when the cement was soft
One day, as cardinals sang
And flowers shook their blossoms in the wind.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

„Nie przyzwalaj"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W PRZYPOWIEŚCIACH Salomonowych czytamy: „Synu mój! jeźliby cię namawiali grzesznicy, nie przyzwalaj" (1:10). Gdyby to upomnienie rozumiały tak jednostki, jak i narody, i stosowały je, pomogłoby to do rozwiązania wybitnych zagadnień naszych czasów. Rozmyślając nad nim przychodzimy do wniosku, że dotyczy ono nie tylko jednostek lecz i zespołu ich wtedy, gdy popełniły one jakieś moralne przewinienie albo też uległy wpływom takich jednostek i poniosły wypływające stąd konsekwencje.

Przypowieść ta nabiera nowego znaczenia, gdy się ją rozważa w świetle Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej łącznie z wielu innymi ustępami Biblii. W miarę poznawania nieosobowej natury zła poczynamy rozumieć, że „grzesznicy"—to tylko grzeszne kuszące myśli i śmiertelne wierzenia, którym ludzie stawiają się czasem „za sługi ku posłuszeństwu" (do Rzymian 6:16).

Gdy się to zrozumie, o ileż to łatwiej nie dawać posłuchu grzesznym myślom! Człowiek samotny może też poddać się niewłaściwym myślom, które mylnie roszczą pretensje do tego, że są w jego świadomości, aczkolwiek faktycznie są tylko sfałszowaniami idei prawdziwych. Przeto studiujący Wiedzę Chrześcijańską wie, że gdy chce być szczęśliwym, zdrowym i wolnym, powinien odmówić posłuszeństwa niewłaściwemu myśleniu, by się nie dać usidlić. I będzie to ścisłym przestrzeganiem rady św. Pawła: „Nakoniec, bracia, co tylko jest prawdziwego, . . . poczciwego, . . . sprawiedliwego, . . . czystego, . . . miłego, . . . chwalebnego, jakakolwiek jest cnota, i jakakolwiek chwała, o tem myślcie" (do Filipensów 4:8).

W taki sposób studiujący Wiedzę Chrześcijańską uczy się w każdej chwili dnia używać prawdę boską i rozumieć, że to używanie jest rzeczą nader ważną o ile chce on wyzwolić się z usidlających i kuszących go wierzeń. Wiedza Chrześcijańska poucza, że Bóg—to Umysł boski, a człowiek—to obraz i podobieństwo Boga, przeto człowiek odzwierciedla Umysł boski. Zatem prawdziwe myśli, jako mające źródło boskie, nie mogą wyjawiać zła, a znaczy to, że grzech nie może być ich wynikiem, gdyż wskutek swojej natury muszą one odzwierciedlać Umysł, Ducha.

Znamy życiowe doświadczenia ludzi, którzy wystrzegając się złego i odrzucając wszelkiego rodzaju zło pilnie czuwali nad tym, aby natychmiast stawiać mentalny opór argumentom niewłaściwych myśli, które mogłyby wprowadzić ich w błąd zdolny zniweczyć ich pokój, radość, zdrowie i wszystko to, co ma dla nich wartość. Stawiać opór temu co jest fałszywe, a co rości pretensje do tego, że jest prawdziwym, znaczy nieustannie wybierać pomiędzy tym, co jest materialne a co—duchowe. A więc pragnąc coraz posłuszniej iść ścieżką wytkniętą przez Umysł boski i coraz pilniej czuwać, ażeby nie mogły nas podejść fałszywe roszczenia śmiertelnego umysłu, dochodzimy do postrzeżenia, że duchowo prowadzeni jesteśmy ścieżkami światłości, miłości, zdrowia i radości,—ścieżkami, których nie znaleślibyśmy na fałszywej drodze śmiertelnego wierzenia. W jakiż to sposób można nauczyć się rozpoznawać to przewodnictwo duchowe, ażeby być mu powolnymi? Należy tylko odwrócić się mentalnie od argumentów materialności i nie przyjmować wierzenia, iż człowiek jest materialnym i śmiertelnym, natomiast przyznać i co dzień demonstrować fakt, że rzeczywisty człowiek jest duchowy, a przeto nieśmiertelny.

Osoba, która, jak się wydawało, periodycznie wpadała w melancholię, została uczenicą Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Były to często u niej okresy ciemności i rozpaczy, gdyż stan ten przypisywano szczególnemu jej usposobieniu. Dzięki objawieniu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej stopniowo uświadomiła ona sobie, że wola Boga w stosunku do Jego dzieci zawsze jest dobra. Więc pozbawienie jej pogody umysłu i radości nie mogło być wolą Bożą i wszystko, co chciałoby zaciemnić jej myśl, musi być uznane za błąd, a zatem pozbawione rzeczywistości. Wiedziała ona, że gdy ją poczyna kusić wierzenie w fizyczną chorobę, powinna ona natychmiast odrzucić tę sugestię i wytrwale urzeczywistniać fakt, że nie podlega fałszywemu wierzeniu. W ten właśnie sposób poczęła rozumieć, że powinna odrzucić wierzenie, że smutek zdolny jest pozbawić ją radości, a w dziele Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) znalazła ona twierdzenie: „Smutek nie jest panem radości." Wychodząc z tego założenia pracowała i usiłowała wyrażać radość w każdej swej myśli i słowie, i takie postępowanie uwolniło ją od starego wierzenia w przygnębienie i smutek ze wszystkimi ich argumentami. Radość stała się dla niej aktualną rzeczywistą, a smutek znikł w świetle rozumienia osiągniętego przez zastosowanie prawdy, którą znalazła w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Dowiodło jej to, jak być posłusznym przykazaniu: „Synu mój! jeźliby cię namawiali grzesznicy, nie przyzwalaj."

Każdemu, kto uczy się w życiu stosować zrozumienie Prawdy i Miłości, jakie daje Wiedza Chrześcijańska, zapewniony jest postęp i uzdrowienie.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Helen Keller Meets a Gracious King

HOW the name of Yugoslavia inundates me with exciting memories of our visit to that country and our meeting with King Alexander a few summers ago!

I can recall that meeting so clearly. When we reached the palace gates the guards saluted, and so did the soldiers stationed at different points along the driveway. On either side of the palace steps were more guards, arrayed in white and scarlet, with gold epaulettes and a gold A in their caps. . . .

We had understood that the marshal would give us instructions as to the etiquette of meeting the king. We waited, expecting him every moment to enter and tell us what to do. Finally the door opened, and he asked us in French to follow him. He ushered us at once into the king's presence. We did not know who it was; we thought it might be another official who would instruct us; but when my teacher saw the man rise and come forward to greet us she knew it was His Majesty and spelled into my hand quickly, "The King!" He shook hands with us and bade us be seated. . . .

He said he had known about me for many years and read my books, but he would very much like to see exactly how Miss Sullivan had begun to teach me and how I learned to speak and to read the lips. We gave a demonstration. Polly said the king was fascinated and never took his eyes from us during the narrative. He exclaimed several times, "C'est merveilleux!" There was a great bowl filled with exquisite roses on a table at his left, and afterwards he took one of the roses, carefully picked off the thorns, and handed it to me. A sweet and tender climax to our long interesting talk.—From "Helen Keller's Journal," by HELEN KELLER, Copyright, 1938, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1938

House of Steel Keeps Out Dust And 'Breathes'

No windows open and air is sucked in at bottom and exhaled at roof—Conditions itself

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When William A. Pride of Medford told the great steel corporations that he could put up the framework, foundation, walls, and floors of an all-steel home at Wellesley Farms, Mass., in two days, they said he was foolish to even think of it. But he did it.

Now Mr. Pride claims that this home with its hollow steel walls and hermetically sealed windows is the best air-conditioned home in the United States. This time, instead of turning a deaf ear, the experts reach for their notebooks and head for Wellesley Farms.

Joining in the pilgrimage to Glen Road where Mr. Pride's $25,000 creation has just been completed are college professors, manufacturers of insulating materials, the United States Geodetic Survey and representatives of large steel operators who begin to see great possibilities in a fire-safe, all-steel house that can hold the humidity out and maintain a clean, fresh atmosphere at 75 to 78 degrees while the red liquid line clings around 95 degrees in the streets outside.

Even one of the largest manufacturers of building materials in the United States, is now interested in the claims of Mr. Pride to the point where one of the best-known financial men in the country has been sent to Wellesley Farms with the idea of studying the possibilities of financing similar construction throughout the nation.

Not Mere Experiment

Hence, it seems that no fly-by-night idea has gripped the Medford builder after more than 40 years in the building field, but rather a system of cooling that experts believe may supply the missing cogs forestalling the introduction of efficient air-conditioning into homes on a broad, national basis.

Entering the front hall of the Pride home with its strikingly beautiful, black stained steel staircase and railings, and leaving behind the scorching rays of an August sun, the visitor experiences relief commensurate with that first cooling draft of spring water after a long mountain climb on a hot, sultry day. This, he instinctively says to himself if he is a student of air-conditioning, is the sort of livability that housing technicians have sought for 10 years.

Immediately, visions of complicated and costly machinery, of ice-packing and cooked air tantalize the visitor. But these visions are quickly dissipated by Mr. Pride who explains that a simple combination of fans in the basement boiler and a complete layout of hollow, steel walls is the basis for his system of cooling.

Air Is Always Fresh

Air is not used and processed for re-use over and over again in the Pride house as in many air-conditioning systems. The air is pulled into the hollow walls through grills at the base of the walls on the north side of the house. Fans suck the air through the walls and into the boiler from which the cooled air is blown into the various rooms through vents at the base of the rooms. As the air rises in the rooms, it is carried away though ventilators close to the ceilings and conveyed by ducts into the attic and thence into the outer air via vents in the roof.

Thus there is a continuous flow of air through the house with a noticeable lack of drafts, providing the cue for the title of Mr. Pride's newly

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

And Here Is the House That Steel Built



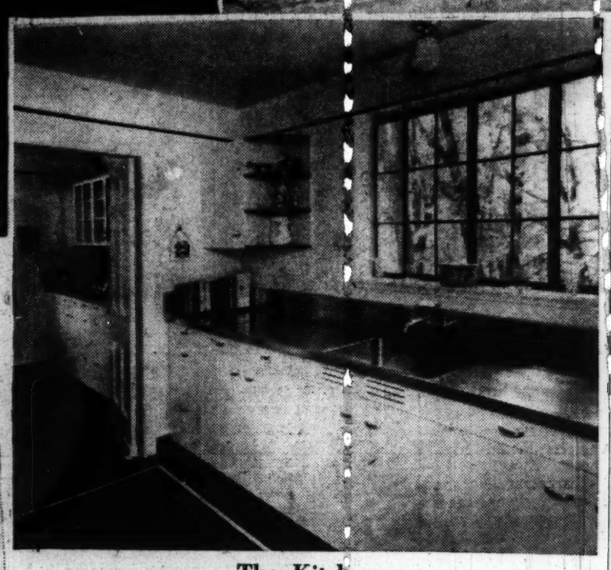
Living Room
There is nothing of the steel vault about this dust-free room.



The Steel House
Georgian style all-steel house on Glen Road, Wellesley Farms. Architects: William A. Pride and Carolyn Ide.



A Stair for Crinolines
Winding staircase is made of steel.



The Kitchen
It has stainless steel sink and cabinets.

Goodwin Appeals To Police to Cut Weekend Crashes

Police chiefs of Massachusetts were urged today by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to exercise unusual vigilance over the coming week end to prevent speeding and other law violations that might lead to motor accidents.

In a letter to the chiefs, Mr. Goodwin stated:

"Last week end, there were 12 persons killed by automobiles in Massachusetts, and during the entire week 22, the worst record of the year. We have a wonderful record so far this year, the best in the country, and we must maintain it.

"I appeal to you to make an intensive drive over the week end against all drunken drivers and speedsters, including those who do not slow down at intersections. In addition to any prosecutions you may make, send the names of violators and their offenses to me, and I will take them off the road. If they have bad records, I shall also take away the registration and plates.

"We must protect the decent law-abiding citizens from the potential killers."

Cambridge to Get Chance at Plan E

The presentation of petitions bearing more than 10,000 signatures to the Cambridge city clerk assures Plan E Charter form of government of a place on the ballot as a referendum in the next state election.

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, chairman of the Cambridge Committee said that only 5080 signatures were required but the total secured represented one-fifth of the registered Cambridge electorate and were secured within three weeks.

"We are seeking," he said, "a modernized improvement form of city government which will give our city officials better implements with which to do their jobs. We expect better municipal services, improved civic spirit and lowered costs to result from adoption of this simplified form of government."

Tin Hats to Protect Girls Picketing Garments Strike

In Boston Today

To protect girl pickets from missiles being thrown from factory windows above their heads, the girl strikers hereafter will wear steel helmets purchased from Army and Navy Stores, it was announced today by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The unusual protective device was determined upon after paper clips and other metal objects were thrown from windows of 35 Kneeland Street, Boston, near South Station, upon a crowd of girls and women picketing three nonunion garment manufacturing firms in that building.

The picketers, who say they are on a "labor holiday," rather than a "strike," are seeking to force nonunion employers to observe a 35-hour work-week, such as is observed by union manufacturers.

Missiles Pepper Women Pickets

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Warm Days, Cool Nights in Sight

Week-enders may look forward to pleasantly cool nights and warm days, the Boston Weather Bureau predicted today. There is a possibility of light showers tonight but Saturday and Sunday in Boston and coast and mountain resorts in New England should be generally fair with moderate temperatures and gentle northerly and northwesterly breezes. This morning's temperature was in the 50's in some suburbs.

B. & M. to Curtail Morning Trains

Nine early morning trains between Boston and suburban North Shore points served by the Boston & Maine Railroad, will be consolidated with other trains or discontinued after the change from Daylight Saving Time on Sunday, Sept. 25.

This was announced today by the B. & M. in notices distributed by trainmen on the trains affected and in a statement from the railroad offices. The trains affected serve points between Boston and Reading Highlands, Medford, Beverly, Lynn (Saugus Branch) and Marblehead.

The notices said the changes are "due to the changing riding habits of many of our commuters; the resultant light patronage on several of our trains, and to the imperative need for savings." The curtailments in service are the first on the B. & M. and follow the abandonment of more than 60 trains and 40 stations on the Old Colony Branch of the New Haven railroad for economy reasons earlier this year.

Cone Fossil Preserving Cells Brought to Light at Harvard

Discovery of an ancient club-moss cone, a 200,000,000-year-old relative of the familiar ground pine used for Christmas wreaths, was disclosed at Harvard College today by William Darrah, youthful instructor in biology. The find was made in carboniferous rock from Grundy County, Ill., and is unique in that the original oils of the plant have been preserved in a hardened state through natural hydrogenation.

Mr. Darrah, in advancing his claim, to possession of "the most perfect plant fossil ever found," explained that while the rest of the plant fiber disappeared, the oils which were present through all the cell structure gradually solidified as hard as rock. Thus, hardened oil formed a perfect "mummified" picture of the cells.

In the ordinary type of plant fossil, leaves and stems are preserved only as casts, as an imprint in rock, or when carbonized, as a thin layer of carbon (coal). In each case, there is disintegration of the cell structure and preservation of details is very crude. Apparently the Illinois fossil is the remains of a plant which fell into water rich in mineral salts, immediately halting bacterial decay. This is about the only method whereby such preservation could take place, according to Mr. Darrah. Traces of zinc, iron, and lead crystals have been found in the rock sample enclosing the fossil.

Speculating further, it is conceivable, he said, that when the cone fell into the water it sank to the muddy bottom and was covered. When the mud solidified to rock, the plant was walled up. Then over a period of millions of years the oils hardened through hydrogeneration, a process by which oxygen and water are lost and hydrogen acquired.

Microscopic study of the ancient cells discloses what biologists have long believed regarding cell structure and activity, namely, that it is practically identical with that of today. There is good reason to believe too, Mr. Darrah asserts, that here we have new test for the hypothesis that the world's underground stores of petroleum derive from plant life.

Thin-sections of the Illinois fossil were prepared by Mr. Darrah by use of his newly developed "peel" technique, in which the fossil surface is etched with acid, and then coated with nitrocellulose. This, when peeled off, removes a satisfactory transparent section, claimed to be one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch thick. Critics assert, however, that the method must inevitably tear delicate cellular structure and give a much less uniform surface for study, than current methods.

The specimen found by Mr. Darrah represents a new species of the common genus Selaginella and has been named "Selaginella Amesiana, in honor of Prof. Oakes Ames, Director of the Harvard Botanical Museum.

Registration Tops All Previous Highs

A record in the number of persons registering from Boston to vote in a State primary was established last night, the Election Commission announced today, in publishing a day's total of 1,546 names, which boosted the voting list to 320,722. This figure tops the 1936 record of 317,736 by 986.

Election Commission officials estimate approximately 10,000 additional persons will register between now and next Wednesday night, the final day for registration for the primaries on Sept. 20.

Yesterday's total consisted of 802 men and 744 women.

Fore River Told To Drop Policy Of Company Unions

Conclusions on the 10 weeks of hearings conducted in Boston last spring on charges that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation had violated the Wagner Act at its Fore River plant and the East Boston repair plant, through the domination of a company union, were reached yesterday in Washington with the filing of the report of Trial Examiner Henry W. Schmidt with the National Labor Relations Board. He recommended that the Board require the corporation to abandon employee representation.

"It would be difficult to conceive of a more completely employer-controlled and dominated labor organization than the Fore River and Boston plans of employee representation of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.," said the report.

The lengthy taking of testimony in Boston came after union forces contested an injunction obtained by the Corporation, and finally voided by the U. S. Supreme Court, on whether NLRB hearing might be held. Legal procedure delayed the hearings for a year before the charge of domination and refusal to bargain collectively.

Examiner Schmidt recommended that the Corporation be compelled to bargain with the I. U. M. S. W.

He found that the company plan of employee representation was introduced at both plants without any meetings being held to determine employee sentiment—"nor was the plan ever submitted to a general referendum."

"Since all matters of importance to the employees are eventually determined by joint committees," he noted, "the management can defeat all action by its employees."

The Examiner said that evidence was produced of "a long anti-union policy" and also showed that although the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers had a majority of the Boston plant employees during the period of attempted negotiations from May, 1937, to March, 1938, the Company "refused to enter either written or verbal agreements on any of the points raised" and "evaded specific replies to demands."

The Board gave the Company 10 days in which to request a hearing on the examiner's report before ordering final action.

Wide Tax Base Goal of Voters In N. H. Drive

Amendment to spread out revenue sources comes up for November vote —Would ease land tax.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26—By radio, by planned meetings, and by neighborly word of mouth, an organized effort is now gathering momentum in a drive to modernize the New Hampshire tax structure and initiate income taxes through the approval by the voters, next November, of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution.

Practically no changes have been made in the taxation provisions of the Constitution since the document was drafted more than 100 years ago. A that time real estate was the real representation of wealth, so the Constitution's taxation provisions were drafted with that in mind. Provisions were made that taxation within a taxing unit in the State should be at a uniform rate.

Property Burdened

This particular provision has prevented so-called modernization of the State's tax structure through such forms of taxation as income taxes. It has left the burden of local government on the shoulders of real estate owners, with a small uniform tax on interest and dividends and inheritances.

More than 90 per cent of the cost of operating the State, town, county, and city governments is borne by this single type of taxpayers. The State draw on the real estate tax is approximately 3 cents per tax dollar, amounting to a total of $1,600,000 last year, and it will be $1,200,000 this year.

The balance of the State government's income comes from the gas tax or road toll, profit from the State system of liquor stores, motor vehicle fees, other license fees, and the cut from operations of the parimutuel system at Rockingham Park race track.

The tax on interest and dividends which is collected by the State Tax Commission is turned over to the cities and towns from whose residents it is collected.

Tax Reform Asked

Various farm organizations, including the Farm Bureau and the Grange, have been the chief backers of the move for tax reform. They contend that the mere ownership of real estate does not denote one's ability to pay taxes.

A proposed State Constitution amendment providing for tax reform was introduced at the State Constitutional Convention last spring. After several changes, it received the approval of that group. Now this amendment will be submitted to the voters at November's election for their approval or rejection.

In brief, this amendment would permit the State Legislature to enact graduated income and inheritance taxes, end the stock-in-trade tax and handle woodland, for the sake of taxation, as a special type of property.

It is intended that the new taxes be used to relieve the burden on real estate and that machinery might be set up so that the State Tax Commission could distribute this revenue to the cities and towns for this purpose.

The woodland taxation situation has long been a problem since the existing system of taxation whereby woodland is taxed each year for its existing value has discouraged woodland ownership and development. Many New Hampshire industries are dependent upon a local supply of wood for their raw material.

Rhode Island Parties Set Their Stages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26—Leaders of both major parties put the finishing touches on campaign plans this week and cleared the way for the drive to get underway in earnest in a few weeks.

Republican leaders fixed Sept. 17 as the date for the annual GOP outing. For more than a quarter of a century Republicans have used their outing as the springboard from which to launch their election campaign.

William A. Shawcross, State Chairman of the Democratic Party, announced the Executive Committee of the Party had chosen Sept. 23 as the date for the Representative caucuses to be held in various communities. At these caucuses delegates will be chosen to attend the Democratic Convention, probably to be held Sept. 29, at which slates of candidates will be nominated. The Republican Convention is expected a few days later.

As the date of the election draws nearer there has been no hint of change in the Democratic slate. Gov. Robert E. Quinn and U. S. Representatives Aime J. Forand and John M. O'Connell have announced they will seek re-election. Most of the incumbents in other State offices also are expected to be up for renomination by their Party.

Two candidates are openly running for the Republican nomination for Governor.

William H. Vanderbilt, former State Senator of Portsmouth, has been conducting his campaign for several months. His candidacy has been indorsed by dozens of GOP clubs in the State and also by Peirce H. Brereton, State Chairman of the Republican Party.

Judge John W. Sweeney of Westerly, formerly Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, announced several months ago that he would seek the Republican nomination for Governor. Last week he repeated his announcement, denying that he had any intention of withdrawing from the race. Unlike Mr. Vanderbilt, however, he has not campaigned

The Week in Rhode Island

about the State or appeared at Party rallies.

In the Congressional race the New Deal probably will be the chief issue. Both Representatives Forand and O'Connell supported President Roosevelt on virtually every major test at the last two Congressional sessions.

In the race for Governor, the record of Governor Quinn's Administration will be the major issue.

Two years ago Representative Forand won 74,064 to 62,477. Representative O'Connell was elected by a narrower margin, 75,898 to 71,983. Governor Quinn was re-elected in 1936, 160,774 to 137,366.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight; gentle southwest to west winds. For central New England on Sunday; general indications are favorable for fair weather.

Maine and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, slightly warmer in north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over the south portion and gentle moderate west winds over the north portion. Weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	77	Minneapolis	52	78
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	82	100
Chicago	62	76	New York	64	76
Denver	64	80	Norfolk	72	80
Helena	54	84	Philadelphia	66	78
Kansas City	72	100	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	64	86	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	82	90	Washington	64	78

A—7:30 a. m., August 26.
B—Maximum, August 25.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:31 p. m., height 11.3 feet.
Saturday, 1:00 a. m., height 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:59 p. m.

Capon and Turkey Appear on Shopping List

The "pièce de résistance" of many Sunday dinners this week end will be a fancy native capon. Capons are new in the market this week at the Faneuil Hall poultry stalls and are selling for from 45 to 48 cents a pound. For those wanting something a little less expensive fresh native turkeys are selling both at Faneuil Hall and in the chain stores, although the 10 to 12 pound Plymouth turkeys selling at Faneuil Hall do come as high as 45 cents a pound.

At Faneuil Hall chicken is selling for 40 cents a pound, fowl for 32 cents, and broilers at 33 cents; while at the chains fancy fresh native chickens of three pounds or more are going for 25 cents a pound.

The chains this week are featuring lamb legs at 23 to 25 cents a pound, or lamb fores, boned and rolled if desired, at 12 and 13 cents a pound. The price of legs at Faneuil Hall are a nickel or so more than what the chains are asking.

Faneuil Hall steak prices are about what they were last week: porterhouse, 70 cents; sirloin, 70 cents; top of round, 50 cents; bottom of round, 35 cents. Sirloin roasts are priced at 65 cents; the face of the rump at about 45 cents; pot roasts at between 25 and 35 cents; and rolled flanks for pot roasts at 15 cents. Prices for these cuts are 5 to 15 cents lower at certain of the chains.

Swordfish still appears regularly in the fish stalls at 40 cents a pound, mackerel at 15 cents, and bluefish weighing about 3 pounds at 30 cents. Haddock is 8 to 10 cents a pound. Cape butterfish 20 cents, halibut 40 cents, boiled lobsters 50 cents, live lobsters 45 cents, lobster meat $1.60 and soft-shelled crabs $1.20 a dozen.

Eggs Are Higher

Eggs this week have jumped 2 cents a dozen to 58 and 60 cents. These are the prices for the fancies, but the pullets are selling for 42 cents and Westerns for 35 to 38 cents a dozen.

The fruit counters are stacked high this week with large native Gravenstein and McIntosh apples at 50 cents a peck. New green apples can be had for four pounds for 25 cents. There are still plenty of boxes of blueberries coming from Maine and Nova Scotia selling for 25 to 30 cents a quart.

French artichokes—if you like them—are just in from California and selling for 15 cents apiece. Brussel sprouts have also appeared in the stalls at 20 cents a quart, although their season is still a few weeks off.

Yellow corn can still be found in the vegetable stalls although its season is passing and the ears are not all as large and full as they have been. A common price is 50 cents for a dozen ears. Maine potatoes, also, are not too plentiful this week. They are bringing 40 cents a peck.

Spinach this week is more plentiful than last and somewhat cheaper. It is selling at 40 to 45 cents a peck. Carrots are 7 or 8 cents a bunch, cucumbers 10 cents each, and iceberg lettuce 10 cents a head. Native summer squash is 8 cents a pound, yellow turnips 5 cents a pound, and eggplants 10 to 25 cents apiece.

N. A. S.

Political Posters Fall in Weymouth

Incensed by the increasing number of political signs erected and pasted without authority on poles, trees and private property throughout the town, Weymouth selectmen issued a decree to their police today to tear all such advertising down. "Keep removing these signs, and if certain parties insist on putting them up, there should be some ordinance which would enable us to prosecute them," the chairman stated.

Fire Department Answers Own Call

Auxiliary Box 12-1614 banged in from Fire Department Maintenance Building on Bristol Street this noon and what followed was the Department's equivalent to the Navy's 21-gun salute.

There came: 4 engine companies (8 pieces of apparatus); 1 rescue car; 2 ladders; 1 watertower; 2 prowl cars; 1 police ambulance and the following "gold braid" (in cars)—Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly; Chief Samuel Pope; 1 District Chief; 1 Deputy Chief; and assorted firemen.

Then they all went home. The "fire" was a flare of gasoline in the repair shop which first went "pouf" and then went out.

Shortest run was chalked up to Engine Company No. 3, Ladder No. 3 and hosewagon, which careened out of the building to a fireplug on the curb in front.

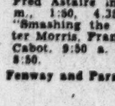
Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"The Texans" with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," featuring the Mauch Twins. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
World premiere of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 10:05 a. m., 1:00, 4:35, 7:20, 10:00. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—



Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in "Give Me a Sailor". Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Brookline Village Theater—
"White Banners," with Claude Rains, Fay Bainter and Jackie Cooper. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Fast Company," starring Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Little Touch Guy," featuring the "Dead End," boys. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Lord Jeff," starring Freddie Bartholomew. Also "White Banners," with Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. Daily 2:30 and 7:45

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

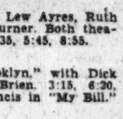
Boston—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Melville Cooper and Ian Hunter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "One Wild Night." 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Ontario," Robert Benchley in "Music Made Simple," "Clyde Lucas and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Breakfast for Two," featuring Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Blossoms on Broadway."

Coolidge Corner—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Little Miss Broadway." 3:56, 7:02, 10:02.

State and Orpheum—
Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr in "Algiers." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.



University
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also Kay Francis in "My Bill." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Jezebel," starring Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Life Begins at College," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Continuous from 3:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson in "Crime of Dr. Hallet." Also "Fight for Your Lady," with John Boles.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

National Tennis Doubles Near Final—Red Sox Pitching Ace May Be Back Soon

Mrs. Fabyan Nears Title Record Held by Mrs. George Wightman

BULLETIN

A major upset in the women's doubles took place this afternoon at Longwood when Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, hard-hitting Polish star, defeated the top-seeded foreign entry, Nancye Wynne and Thelma Coyne of Australia, 6—4, 6—2, in a semi-final match.

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 26—National tennis titles for most court stars come few and far between, but for Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston's top-ranking woman player, championships have come almost as fast and thick as the balls that fly off her well-directed racket.

To even count those she has already won would be a task for an adding machine. Mrs. Fabyan started to count them here one day, but finally gave up and referred us to the records books. We never did find them all.

Anyway there is only one other woman player in the world that can equal and surpass Mrs. Fabyan's record. She is Mrs. George Wightman, prominent in tennis circles here for many years. But Mrs. Wightman herself admits that "my girl" will soon forge into the lead.

Another Title Due

Now, with the final round of the national doubles championships here at the Longwood Cricket Club due for tomorrow afternoon, Mrs. Fabyan has the opportunity of adding her sixth national doubles title to the record books.

Mrs. Fabyan, with her partner, Alice Marble, the country's No. 1 woman player, will meet the winner of today's semifinal match between Poland's leading woman star, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, and the French champion, Mme. René Mathieu, and Nancye Wynne and Thelma Coyne of Australia in the final tomorrow afternoon.

One of the titles which Mrs. Fabyan has been eager to win has been the national singles championship, but each time she seems to falter after reaching the quarter or semi-finals. She lacks the steadiness and stamina in singles that she seems to possess in doubles. Teaming with Betty Nuthall, of England, in 1930, Mrs. Fabyan gained her first national doubles championship, as Sarah Palfrey. From then on, with a few "out" years, she went on to team with such stars as Helen Jacobs and Miss Marble to win the title in 1932, 1934, 1935, and 1937. Mixed doubles championships have been hers three times, winning in 1932 with Fred Perry, of England, again in 1935 with Enrique Maier, and last year with Donald Budge.

Marble-Fabyan Great

Mrs. Fabyan started playing tennis early in life and soon attracted the attention of Mrs. Wightman who gave the girl the benefit of her long experience. During all of the big tournaments that Mrs. Fabyan has competed in Mrs. Wightman has usually been on the sidelines ready to offer "tennis pointers."

In yesterday's semifinal match between the Marble-Fabyan team and Kay Stammers and Margot Lumb, of England, the defending champions were completely recovered from the poor exhibition they showed against the Henrotin-Andrus team of the day before. The English players were completely outclassed and not once did the American girls let up in their 6—2, 6—2 march to victory. Powerful cross court drives by Miss Marble and neat drop shots by Mrs. Fabyan kept Miss Stammers and Miss Lumb continually on the defensive.

Just who the American team will have to meet in tomorrow's final is hard to predict, but the Australian combination of Nancye Wynne and Thelma Coyne should rate the favorites over Miss Jedrzejowska and Mme. Mathieu this afternoon.

Miss Jedrzejowska admits that her objective to the United States this year is the national singles title which will be settled at Forest Hills next month. Last year she had to be satisfied with second best as Anita Lizana, of Chile, now Mrs. Ronald Ellis, walked off with the crown.

"My game is so-so, fifty-fifty," she declared today as she prepared for the semifinal match. The Polish star is one of the game's hardest hitters and has a service which equals that of some of the leading men players.

After her American tour, Miss Jedrzejowska will return to Budapest to finish her bid for the Queen Marie Cup. She has been representing Poland with her sister Sophie in this event. Poland beat Czechoslovakia and gained the final against Hungary. Early this summer she won the London championship, beating Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling. She also holds the Polish title. At Wimbledon she lost to Miss Jacobs in the quarterfinals.

Len Schwartz and Harry Hopman, Australia's Davis Cuppers two and three, provided the excitement of the men's quarter-final round yesterday afternoon, defeating the seeded French team of Yvon Petra and Bernard Destremeau, 6—0, 9—7, 8—6. Adrian Quist and John Bromwich received a good workout from the tandem of Gardnar Mulloy and George Toley in a match which the Australians won, 6—1, 9—7, 6—2.

Tennis Lobs . . . Bobby Riggs and Mrs. Fabyan were eliminated from the mixed doubles yesterday by Nancye Wynne and Adrian Quist, 9—7, 6—2.

Tickets are almost at a premium for tomorrow's finals with everyone expecting a Davis Cup preview in the men's doubles. Interest certainly would sag if either Quist and Bromwich or Budge and Mako were eliminated today.

Feminine Side of Longwood Picture



By a Staff Photographer

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan — Alice Marble — Jadwiga Jedrzejowska

Maroons to Suspend Operations for Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, in dire financial straits during the past two seasons, yesterday were granted permission to suspend operations for one year by the league's board of governors.

As a result of this action, the N. H. L. will operate with seven teams during the 1938-39 season—the New York Rangers and New York Americans, Toronto Maple Leafs, Montreal Canadiens, Boston Bruins, Detroit Red Wings and Chicago Blackhawks.

Before approving the suspension, the governors had rejected the club's application to transfer its franchise to St. Louis under option. This arrangement would have given the Reconstruction Investment Company of St. Louis the right to buy the team within three years. But since the St. Louis interests put up no cash and gave no guarantee of how long they would be willing to operate the club, President Frank Calder of the N. H. L. said the governors felt this would not be a satisfactory solution.

Patty Berg Near Goal of Ambition In Western Golf

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Patty Berg, Minneapolis youngster who took up golf at 15 to "show up" her older brother, is making a one-girl show of 1938 tournaments for feminine shooters.

Victorious in 8 out of 11 tournaments this year, Miss Berg, at the age of 20, today was within reach of the Women's Western golf championship, which she regards, at the moment, the important triumph of her golf career. Still, there's the women's national championship to be decided here next month and the Minneapolis miss is casting longing eyes at that title, too.

With a sensational sub-par game behind her, she engages Shirley Ann Johnson, Chicago, in the 18-hole semifinals today, with Mrs. Burt Weil, Cincinnati, opposing Edith Estabrooks, Dubuque, Iowa, in the other match. The winners meet in a 36-hole championship final tomorrow, playing 18 holes both morning and afternoon.

Miss Johnson was a surprise winner over the seasoned campaigner, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, a three-time winner of the championship, in the quarter-finals yesterday. She upset the strongly favored veteran, 2 and 1, with Mrs. Hill, rated as one of the best feminine putters, winning only one hole and falling completely on the greens.

Miss Estabrooks, former western junior titlist, advanced by defeating Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dallas, Texas, 5 and 4, while Mrs. Weil, thrice winner of the Ohio State championship and runner-up in the western a year ago, vanquished Ellamae Williams, Chicago, 2 up.

Miss Berg played with astonishing skill in swamping Eleanor Dudley, Chicago, Illinois State champion, 7 and 6. By way of indicating her determination to win tomorrow, she bagged seven birdies, three pars and two bogies for the 12 holes she played. Par for the remaining six holes would have given her a 75, four under women's par.

Grand American Handicap Today

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Before the sun sinks today on Western Ohio's prairies, some shotgun addict you probably never heard of will ascend the highest throne in the clay-target sport for his coronation as the 39th Annual Grand American Handicap Trapshooting king.

The sport's biggest show, with about 900 heirs-apparent to the royal purple now worn by F. G. Carroll, Greeksville, Ohio, hardware store owner, was over the 100-target route with scattergun artists firing from handicap yardages of 16 to 25, depending on their averages on registered targets and their known ability.

For the last four years the diadem has gone to shooters making their first start in the sport's world series. All of them shot far over their expected performances to reap a golden harvest of cash and trophies. Carroll is an example of the usual handicap winner, but not an exception.

Dartmouth Boy Beaten

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—Jack Gerlin of Hempstead, N. Y., eliminated Bobby Jacobson of Deal, N. J., and Dartmouth, the tournament medalist in the second round of the Metropolitan Junior Golf championship at the Sunningdale Golf Club. Gerlin sank a birdie 4 on the 19th hole to win, 1 up, after squaring the match in the 18th.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park—Two Games Tomorrow
First Game, 1:30
Red Sox vs. Chicago
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 3100

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Boston Bees Aim at Money Berth

It will be a hard, upgrade struggle, but Boston's troublesome Bees may yet land in the first division of the National League. Today, as they continued their series in Cincinnati, they were just 6½ games behind the Cubs and Cincinnati Reds, who are tied for third place in one of the most thrilling pennant races in league history.

The Bees stayed among the first four until early June. The sensational pitching of Casey Stengel's mound staff had many of the critics suggesting a World Series for the Hub. It was possible, if the offense could add fair support to the hurlers.

Thrown Into Slump

But just when the future looked brightest for the Bees—when they were upsetting the contenders almost once a week—along came a series of unfortunate circumstances that ruined whatever chance they ever had of keeping pace with the leaders.

For a while it seemed the Bostonians might drop as low as seventh place. The Brooklyn Dodgers were moving along at a rapid pace and threatened to pass the Stengel outfit at the finish. The Cardinals also threatened.

However, slowly Stengel saw his team return to full strength. Back came Danny MacFayden, Al Lopez and Milt Shoffner. Other players with minor misfortunes added their support. Joe Stripp joined the club and filled the hole at third base. Young Dick Errickson turned in several well-pitched games. The Bees recovered their footing and moved ahead once more. Although they must keep hustling to make up the ground lost through the middle of the race, they can do it if the boys hold a pace similar to the one maintained during the first two months.

Twice Beat Reds

The Bees yesterday surprised the entire league by winning a double-header from the Reds, who often are looked upon as coming champions. Danny MacFayden and Milt Shoffner combined to take the opener, with the latter getting credit. This game went 12 innings and was featured by the hitting of Vince Di Maggio. The Californian hit a homer, two doubles, and beat out a squeeze play bunt.

Jim Turner won his eleventh game in the second half of the twin bill when Harl Maggert's pinch single drove in two ninth-inning runs. These results left the Bees 3½ contests in front of the Dodgers, who yesterday dropped a double-header to the Chicago Cubs.

At Pittsburgh, the lowly Phillies amazed the populace by twice defeating the league-leading Pirates by 2-to-1 scores. The second game went 11 innings. In St. Louis, the Cardinals dropped a one-run decision to the Giants, which left the Terrymen just 4½ contests behind Pittsburgh.

The Phils have picked up a surprise package in Max Butcher. Jimmy Wilson took the big pitcher after the Dodgers had given up on him. And Max has gone the route four times, beating the Reds twice and now the Pirates. He also lost a close battle with the Bees.

The Yankees knocked the Indians deeper into third place in the American League yesterday by winning two from the Tribe. The Red Sox tightened their grip on second place by twice defeating the White Sox.

To Coach Orioles

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26 (AP)—Don Penniston, Cornwall, Ontario, was named today coach of the Baltimore Oriole ice hockey team of the Eastern Hockey League for 1938-39. He succeeds Gordie Fraser, coach for the last three years. Owner John Carlin said Penniston will train the Orioles here and that the club's camp at Hamilton, Ontario, will be abandoned.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Dizzy Dean retired with sore arm after pitching to one Philly batter.

Pie Traynor Gives Pittsburgh Club Double Shakeup

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26 (AP)—Pie Traynor took another double shuffle in his Pirate lineup today, benching Johnny Rizzo and Lee Handley in a desperate play for batting power.

The Buccaneers' boss, still the obliging gentleman to callers, though haggard from the ordeal of losing both ends of a double-header to the last-place Philadelphia Phils yesterday, said he would use John Dickshot in left field and Bill Brubaker at third base.

"I've got to do something," he grumbled as he disclosed he was benching two of the players chiefly responsible for Pittsburgh being at the top of the league.

While most of the Pirates dressed silently or sat glumly in front of their lockers after yesterday's debacle, Traynor bemoaned the weak hitting which has cost the club three of its last five contests with second-division opponents.

"Our outfield got us just two hits against the Phils—can you imagine that?—and Paul Waner got 'em both. We're getting the pitching, but somehow can't punch in the runs."

"Why, we had a stretch of 12 consecutive scoreless innings this week, and we've dropped two double-headers in five days after going more than two months earlier without losing more than two games in a row.

"This club can hit—I know it. We've got to shake out of it."

Brubaker has a batting average of .313, achieved principally as a pinch-hitter, but Dickshot's mark is only .233, some 60 points below Rizzo, now in the depth of his slump.

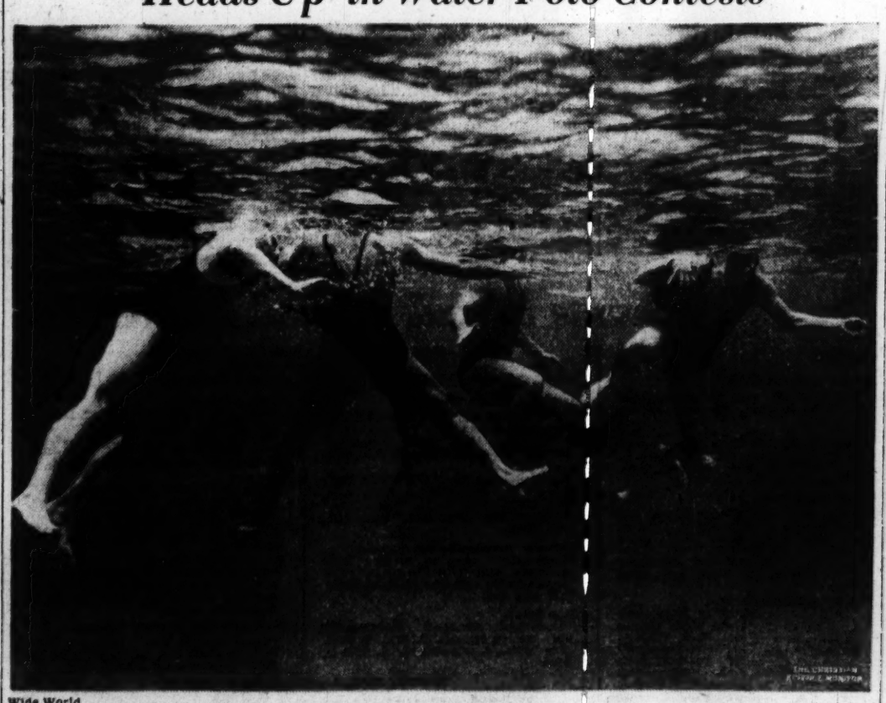
However, it was such a radical shakeup last May that started the Pirates on their climb from fifth to first place. At that time Traynor subbed Dickshot for the elder Waner and put Brubaker on first base for Gus Suhr.

Traynor hopes the jar will work again.

Ormiston Coaches

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Ken Ormiston, former guard of the University of Pittsburgh, has signed as freshman coach at the University of Miami.

'Heads Up' in Water Polo Contests



Wide World

London, England—Spectators at a water polo match only see half the fun. During the struggle for possession of the ball much of the tackling is done under water, and this remarkable picture taken at Wembley, where the European championships were held, shows what happens under the water. The photograph was taken through an inspection window beneath the pool.

Grove Almost Ready For Another Effort on Mound

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the Red Sox clubhouse at Fenway Park comes the encouraging news that Lefty Grove will soon be ready for another appearance on the mound. The valuable left-hander works out daily and keeps his control on edge by throwing in batting practice.

Grove has warmed the bench since Aug. 11, when he was forced to make an early departure in a game with the Philadelphia Athletics. His last victory—number 14—came on July 14, the day he walked sadly from the Fenway mound after having held the visiting Detroit Tigers to four scattered hits in four innings.

Could Go Four Innings

Lefty is unwilling to set a definite date for his next attempted comeback. But one of his more prominent team mates—who wishes to go unnamed—passes along the information that the Red Sox ace is ready to go three or four innings, and is improving rapidly. It is this player's opinion that Lefty would be foolish to attempt that brief stretch until he is confident he can go further.

Manager Joe Cronin refuses to discuss Grove, but, of course, he is pulling hard for his ace to help the club through September.

Incidentally, some of the boys are wondering — Grove included — what the major leagues are going to do in the way of offering better support to the pitchers. It is no mere coincidence that Dizzy and Paul Dean, Schoolboy Rowe, Van Mungo, Carl Hubbell and Grove are driven to the sidelines in one season.

The solution to this perplexing situation would seem to lie in the ball. Hurlers in the future will rise or fall with the sphere. Unless a large measure of advantage is taken away from the batter, pitchers will come a dime a dozen. The frequent change of pellets during a game keeps the moundsman laboring from start to finish.

Dearth in Minors

Of course, fans are widely in favor of extra-base hits and the scoring that goes with them. And keeping the fans happy is the aim of all magnates. But it cannot go on forever. The pitcher is slowly becoming the forgotten man. The dearth of competent hurlers is apparent throughout the minors, which should be a warning sign to the majors.

The Red Sox continue to sink western clubs at Fenway. By winning yesterday's double-header from the Chicago White Sox, the locals increased their margin over the West to four won and only one lost during this home stand. Including the series with Washington and Philadelphia, Cronin's athletes have won 10 out of 13.

The locals today held a two-game grip on second place in the American League as they faced another twin bill with Chicago. While Cronin was pacing them through two wins yesterday, the Cleveland Indians were giving up a pair to the Yankees.

Pickups . . . Red Sox and White Sox play their third successive double-header tomorrow . . . Detroit comes here on Sunday for the start of a series . . . Single game scheduled for Sunday . . . The nine Boston regulars—including both Desautels and Peacock, and counting Leo Nonnenkamp as the right fielder instead of Ben Chapman—have batted a cool .357 during the current home stay . . . Detroit won the team batting title in the American League last season with a .292 mark.

* * *

The highest average for the home stand belongs—believe it or not—to Gene Desautels . . . Appearing in nine of the 13 games the catcher has picked up 12 hits in 27 tries for .444 . . . Then comes Peacock with .421 in eight contests . . . Johnny has collected in eight straight Fenway engagements.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx, who has gone hitless in only two of the 13 games, contributes a .400 average . . . Then come Cronin with .362, Doerr with .356, Higgins with .347, Vosmik at .327 and Cramer at .313 . . . Nonnenkamp, at .297, is the only regular out of the select class . . . Leo is struggling for recognition in fast company.

* * *

Higgins, like Peacock, has delivered in eight straight . . . Vosmik has come through in 11 of the most recent 12 Red Sox battles, and Cramer in 14 of the last 15 . . . Heving, who pitched the second game yesterday, has gone the route and won his three starts in a Boston uniform . . . Jack Wilson, the winning hurler in the opener of the White Sox series, has also put together three in a row.

Around the Hub

To date the results of the men's national doubles at Longwood have been very good to the officials who drew up the seeded list. Today will complete choice when Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, Australian Davis Cup doubles team and No. 1 foreign pair, eliminate Harry Hopman and Leonard Schwartz, Australia's Davis Cup spares, in the semi-final. Of course this match could result in an upset but the possibility is highly improbable.

The other semifinal should be equally good to the officials for Don Budge and Gene Mako should reach the final at the expense of the veterans, Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn. Of the two semifinal matches, however, the last mentioned has more probability of shattering the hopes of the officials. Budge and Mako, on occasions have played poor tennis, whereas the Bromwich-Quist team never has been beaten.

With the tennis going so well and the Bees and Red Sox keeping baseball fans on edge the golf fan has been somewhat neglected but his chance will come Sunday when Horton Smith and Harry Cooper team up in an 18-hole exhibition match against Lawson Little and Jimmy Thompson at Belmont for charitable benefits. The match will be played at 2 o'clock and the nationally known stars will exhibit shots before-hand. Admission of only one dollar is being charged.

New World Record

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 26 (AP)—Yrjo Nikkanen, youthful Finnish star, today claimed a new world record for the javelin throw with a heave of 77.87 meters (255ft. 5¾in). The throw, made at a sports meet at Karhula, was made in the presence of the present record holder, Matti Jarvinen, whose record is 253ft. 4½in.

Marathon Croquet

ROEHAMPTON, England (AP)—In the second round of a croquet championship here D. J. V. Hamilton-Miller and W. Longman played for eight hours, the former winning.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	36	.687
Boston	65	46	.586
Cleveland	64	49	.566
Washington	60	57	.513
Detroit	57	59	.491
Chicago	48	62	.436
Philadelphia	41	73	.360
St. Louis	40	72	.357

Results Aug. 25

Boston 1, Chicago 0.
Boston 9, Chicago 5.
New York 5, Cleveland 2.
New York 15, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.
Washington 8, Detroit 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	69	45	.605
New York	65	50	.565
Cincinnati	64	53	.547
Chicago	64	53	.547
Boston	56	58	.491
Brooklyn	53	62	.461
St. Louis	52	63	.452
Philadelphia	36	78	.324

Results Aug. 25

Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1. (11 innings)
Boston 8, Cincinnati 4. (12 innings)
Boston 3, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2.
New York 8, St. Louis 7. (11 innings)

Triple Threat For West Coast In Public Golf

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26 (AP)—The far west coast had a "triple threat" bid in today for the National Public Links golf championship.

Three west coast players were in the semi-finals test of 36 holes. They were Bart Taro, 16-year-old newsboy from Seattle, and two entries from Portland, Ore., Eddie Beck and Louis C. Cyr. The fourth contestant still in the running was Al Leach, Cleveland WPA timekeeper.

Taro, who yesterday eliminated Lloyd Nordstrom of Davenport, Iowa, and Dennis Lavender of Dallas, Texas, was paired with Leach, whose third round and quarter-finals victims were Andrew Szwedko of Pittsburgh and Tommy Bolt of Shreveport, La.

Portland was assured of sending one of its representatives after the title won by Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles in 1937. Cyr, a railroad worker, who was the 64th qualifier and won a match play berth in a playoff, was paired with Beck, 25-year-old hardware salesman.

Taro played like a veteran and won easy victories yesterday. Against Lavender he was 6 up after nine holes and coasted home to a 3-and-2 decision. Cyr downed Neil Whitney of Los Angeles in the morning and edged out Tab Boyer of Portland, Ore., 3 and 2, in the afternoon. Beck defeated Alton Age of Louisville, Ky., and in the quarter-finals defeated Ralph Evans of Santa Monica, Calif., 3 and 1.

Should Taro, Beck, or Cyr emerge with the title after Saturday's 36-hole final, it would be a second-straight year in which both the Public Links individual and team titles have gone to the west coast. Sacramento took the 1937 team crown as McCormick won individual honors. Earlier this week, Los Angeles clinched the team trophy for 1938.

Taro's third-round victory over Nordstrom, who eliminated McCormick from the tournament, made the bespectacled Seattle High School boy a favorite to gain a finals place.

He drove, chipped, and putted like a champion, although his only previous tournament experience was in the Seattle city caddy event, which he won last year.

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299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

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by sally bodwell
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Steamboat Wharf, Nantucket Island

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Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New. 2139
Open Sundays

NO. BILLERICA, MASS.

The MANNING MANSE
BUILT IN 1696 TEL. BILLERICA 564
An old New England homestead
Serves delicious "meals"—You'll love the quiet, peaceful setting.
Lunches—From $1.00
Teas—35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners—$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00

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Air Conditioned Kings Cor.—Route 13
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29 years serving the public
Shore, Steak and Chicken Dinners, Steamed Clams and Plate Dinners 60c

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Pictures—2
Charles Hedy
BOYER—LAMARR
in "ALGIERS"
Also "RICH MAN, POOR GIRL"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W 47 St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Evs. 8:50. No Perf. Mondays.
Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

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"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Seat 25¢ to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. bet. 50th

'Carefree' and 'Algiers' Notable

The Arts in Boston

"Carefree," the new Astaire-Rogers film, now at the Keith Memorial, has the dansical virtues of its predecessors plus a rather more entertaining plot than usual. The producers have crowded most of their dull lines into the first half hour; if you can survive that, you'll have a good hour of amusement. The presentation is described as a world première.

Chief among the new dances is "The Yam," in which the principals lead the pack all through the clubhouse in a sort of walking step, and wind up circling a roomful of tables, on each of which Mr. Astaire plants a foot and swings Miss Rogers over his leg. There is also a clever dream dance in slow motion. All the dancing is so good that we could do with a lot more of it. Miss Rogers has steadily improved as a dancer until now she partners Mr. Astaire with no apparent effort. She also discloses greater powers as an actress than heretofore. As for Mr. Astaire, it's late to praise him.

The story has enough new twists to mark it off from the formula for these pieces. Mr. Astaire plays a psychoanalyst to whom Miss Rogers is taken by her fiancé (Ralph Bellamy). Of course doctor and patient fall in love, but this time it is Mr. Astaire who is the unwilling one. In furtherance of his plans to help his friend Mr. Bellamy, Dr. Astaire relies not only on dream interpretation but on hypnotism, resulting in some madcap sequences such as that in which Miss Rogers pursues a truck carrying a large sheet of plate glass, looking for something to throw at it, and finally borrows a policeman's billy for the purpose. Luella Gear lends valuable aid to the comedy side.

Shown with "Carefree" is another of those racket-busting opuses. This one is called "Smashing the Rackets," and Chester Morris is the featured player in the tale of a fighting prosecutor. Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot assist.

"Algiers"

"Algiers," the principal offering at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters, is definitely a superior film. Charles Boyer distinguishes himself in the role of a French jewel thief who is ruler of the Casbah, the native quarter of Algiers, where the police dare not arrest him, but who is lured from safety in pursuit of a French girl with whom he has fallen in love during her visit to the Casbah.

Joseph Calleia, freed at last from crook roles, plays with unction the part of a native detective who through patience and cunning captures his quarry.

Another excellent bit is contributed by Leonid Kinsky as a native informer. Less useful contributions are made by Gene Lockhart as another informer and Alan Hale as a jewel merchant.

Most disappointing of the cast are the two featured women, Sigrid Gurie as a native girl and Hedy Lamarr as the charmer from Paris. Miss Gurie's acting is merely routine; Miss Lamarr is just a pretty girl.

But direction and the acting of the three men first mentioned make the film outstanding.

The second picture is "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres and Ruth Hussey, all of whom are very satisfactory. The picture is a third film version of the play "White Collars." It belongs in the Hardy and Jones family classification.

"Give Me a Sailor"

"Give Me a Sailor," the new featured picture at the Paramount and Fenway, co-stars Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in a farce about two naval officers who are in love with the same girl, but when her sister wins a beauty contest transfer their affections to her. It really isn't very funny, unless you happen to be fond of the comedic styles of Miss Raye and Mr. Hope; and there are some moments during which the representatives of Mr. Hays's office must have slept.

Also on the bill at these theaters is a racetrack story called "Speed to Burn," in which, after the usual hurdles, the grand old horse wins the big race. Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari are featured.

Charter League Opens Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

hands of citizens and in the hands of political machines, that costs are mounting, services becoming poorer. They want something done, and they are making almost as much a stir about it as Sam Gorton did when he found that his maid not only wasn't permitted to smile but that—quite contrary to democratic principles—one man could act both as prosecutor and judge over her.

"We Believe in Democracy"

About four years ago this group of young men, the nucleus of which is Gerald W. Harrington, Edward S. Brackett, Jr., and C. Allen Smith, became convinced of the need for reform.

As Mr. Harrington phrased it before the luncheon meeting at Hotel Biltmore yesterday, attended by more than 100 members of service clubs, women's organizations, and the civic-minded generally, "We believe in democracy. We believe we have a right to choose our own rulers, but we don't enjoy that right in Providence.

"We can go to the polls and express our choice for one of two candidates that the two parties put up for us to vote on. But how much choice has the average man and woman in our city to decide the vital questions of who these two candidates should be?"

Then Mr. Harrington explained that theoretically a voter could go to the party caucus and vote for a candidate to represent the party.

"But most citizens won't bother to go to a caucus," Mr. Harrington charged, "because they know it will be packed with the henchmen of a political boss. So what we get is some inferior candidate dished up by the machine simply because the candidate will do what the boss tells him to do.

"I submit that these candidates are not our choice; they are the boss's choice, and they are there to provide special privileges at our expense for the friends of the boss. This is certainly not a system of free government."

Chosen From 13 Wards

Mr. Harrington then described the present form of Providence government, used since 1866. It is one of those rare survivals known as the "strong council, weak mayor" plan.

In Providence there is a bicameral Council, composed of 52 members elected from 13 wards, said to be the largest council of any city in the United States. Unlike most cities, this Council has the power, through its committees, actually to administer various departments of the City, and the Mayor is largely a figurehead.

By electing Council members in the machine-dominated fashion described by Mr. Harrington, it is easy for political groups to control the City. One result, the Charter League charges, is contained in the announcement this week of the City Auditor that there will be a shortage of funds for this year.

As a solution for this dilemma the Charter League proposes a whole new charter. Mr. Brackett, as chairman of the league's committee which worked out the plan, said that more than a year had been spent in studying the modernized charters of such cities as Cincinnati, Toledo, and Wheeling.

Small Council Proposed

The decision to use the proportional representation voting was necessitated, the charter group believes, by the Council election system described by Mr. Harrington. Under the new charter, the Council would be reduced to nine in number and would be elected at large, rather than by wards. This eliminates much of the present unwieldiness and the ease with which such small units as wards can be manipulated.

Experience in other cities has been that a P. R. Council gives a very high type of organization. Under the proposed charter, therefore, this new council would be empowered to lay down general policies for the City and could then employ a qualified City Manager to carry these policies into effect.

The Council would also elect from its own membership a Mayor. He would preside over Council meetings and act as the civic leader of the community.

The League expects substantial economies to result from this plan, just as it has in other cities adopting it. Its supporters believe that the assurance of progressively lowered tax rates would have an irresistible appeal for new industries and that Providence can be given moral, civic, and business impetus by the new charter.

Pending the opening of offices, the Charter League is receiving communications at Post Office Box 1445.

Welcome Home



Advance Guard of Summer Campers Come Home

Some of the first children returning from summer camps in northern New England are welcomed home as they arrive at Boston's North Station, full of stories about their adventures in the woods.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:30 **WBZ** "If I Had the Chance": interviews by Cal Tinney with Ruth McKenney, author; Clarence Francis, executive; Paul Whiteman, orchestra leader; Frank Case, innkeeper; Robert L. Ripley, cartoonist.

9:00 **WEEI** "Hollywood Showcase": interview of "Variety" copyreader by Charles Irwin, comedian; Ed Macdonald in original dramatic sketch; Tito Guizar, songs; monologue, "Building a Home in the Country," Charles Irwin; Harry Simeone's Chorus; Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.

9:30 **WNAC** "Death Valley Days": "The Rainbow Chaser," dramatic story of prospector on continual search for "lost" mines.

10:00 **WEEI** "Sports Showcase": interviews with Don Budge, Gene Mako, Johnny Goodman, Mrs. J. A. Page, Jr., Mrs. John Hay Whitney, Samuel Riddle, George Bull, Bob Kelley, and other prominent sport figures; Ted Husing; Bryan Field; Harry Nash.

10:00 **WBZ** Grant Park Concert from Chicago: a popular program of songs of Jerome Kern and George Gershwin; Jane Froman, soloist; NBC Concert Orchestra, Roy Shields, conductor.

10:30 **WAAB** "Curtain Time": drama, "Love Is the Answer to Everything."

11:30 **WEEI** "Alaska and the Olympic Park Development," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, from Seattle, Wash.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Managnl, conducting	Sport reports	Sport relay .....
5:15 / The Boston Hour..	"Four of Us"	from Rome	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 > Dinner music	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show...	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue...	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Tennis match	Tennis match; pol. talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Sport program	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Not So Long Ago"	Lowell Thomas, news.	Political talk	Sport reports	Organ and piano duet
7:00 Baritone recital ..	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Buccaneers" ....
7:15 Folk Singers	Political talk	Hollywood comment ...	"Laff Parade"	Joe Frasetto's Orch..
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel" ....
7:45 Beake Carter, news	"Trio Time"; pop. music	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel" ....
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rose Graham;	"Musical Album"	Dance orchestra .....
8:15	Jacques Renard's Orch.		"Musical Album"	Commentator .....
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance";		Piano and organ	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 St. Louis Blues	interviews; music	Frank Black's Orch....	Frank Ferneau's Orch..	"Cottage Hawaiians" ..
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase": Lud Gluskin and his orchestra; soloists	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene..	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Front Page Drama"...
9:15	News dramatizations ..	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"The Old South" ....
9:30	News dramatizations ..		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Movie Stardust" ....
9:45	News dramatizations ..		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Work Game .....
10:00 "Sports Showcase":	Grant Park concert: all	"First Nighter"; dra-	Heidelberg: con. orch.	Work Game .....
10:15 interviews; music	popular songs	matic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
10:30 Barry Wood; orch.	"Ink Spots"; quartet.	B. Rabinoff, violinist ..	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation" ..	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment.	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch..	Request Serenade .....
11:15 Henry Busse's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orch....	Request Serenade .....
11:30 Alaska: Secretary	Music As You Desire It.	Pop Concert, Minneapolis Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse" ..	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Harold L. Ickes.	Music As You Desire It.		"Nation's Playhouse" ..	John Kirby's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood" ..	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Morning Harmony ..	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 "Radio Almanac" ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 R. Maxwell, tenor ..	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	Farm and home news...
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	Studio speaker .....
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"..	Breakfast Club: popu-	"Variations"; music ..	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	Franco Gallucci .....
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"..	lar soloists; orch.; news	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" ....
10:00 Children's program	Breen and De Rose....	Saturday Morning Club:	"The Marriage Clinic".	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	orchestra; soloists ...	"The Marriage Clinic".	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Hillbilly Singers ..	"The Child Grows Up"	Music Internationale ..	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 Hillbilly Singers ..	"Swing Serenade"	Music Internationale ..	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Oriental: music ..	Vaughan De Leath....	Tenor recital	"Manhatters"; orchestra	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:15 "Ramblings"; music	Radio City Four	Popular piano duo	"Manhatters"; orchestra	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:30 Junior Musical	"Our Barn"; children's	Instrumental Ensemble ..	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"..
11:45 Comedy	program	"Musical Tete-a-Tete" ..	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"..
12:00 "Columbia Concert	News; musicale; Dance	Voice, violin, and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Hall"; Friends of	Revue; stocks	recital	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 Arlene Francis'm'nts	National Farm and	"Along Gypsy Trails" ..	Italian music program	Music; forecasts .....
12:45 News Service	Home Hour	"Along Gypsy Trails" ..	Italian music program	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00 Enoch Light's Or..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Rhythmaires; orch.	Home Hour	Hillbilly duo	Organ recital	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Buffalo Presents" ..	Music; speaker	'Hum and Strum'; songs	Organ recital	Network program .....
1:45 "Buffalo Presents" ..	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	Popular songs; violin..	"Treasures in Melody"..	Short Story Editor ....
2:00 "Romany Trail"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra.	"Musical Roundup"	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Popular songs .....
2:15 "Romany Trail"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra.	"Musical Roundup"		"Down Memory Lane"..
2:30 Nat'l Doubles Tennis Championship.	Piano Duo	"Golden Melodies"	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Concert band .....
2:45	Piano Duo	"Golden Melodies"		Concert band .....
3:00 Nat'l Doubles Tennis Championship.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Rhythm and Rhyme"; soloists; orchestra	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Network program .....
3:15	Rakov's Orchestra			Sport reports .....
3:30 Nat'l Doubles Tennis Championship.	International Broadcast from Lake Lucerne.	"Swingology"; popular soloists; orchestra ..	"Here Comes the Band"	Sport reports .....
3:45			Red Sox-Chicago base-	Sport reports .....
4:00 Organ recital	Switzerland: Lucerne	Stamp program	ball game	Sport reports .....
4:15 "Dancepastors"; or.	Music Festival: Arturo	"Men of the West"	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Sport reports .....
4:30 Network sports	Toscanini, conductor	Broadcast from Berlin:	ball game	Sport relay .....
4:45 Network sports		Dresden Boys' Choir..	Red Sox-Chicago game	Sport relay .....
5:00 National Doubles ..	"Trio Time"	Republican Cornfield	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	People's Mandate Con.	Conference: James	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "America Dances" ..	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Wadsworth, address;	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Wurlitzer Prize Band..	"Book Theater"	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You" ..	Tennis résumé; news...	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 "Across Table"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	"Keyboard Classics"..
7:00 "Exploring Music" ..	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch..	News Service	"Sweet Music" .....
7:15 "Exploring Music" ..	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch..	"Musical Album"	Musicalogues .....
7:30 Syncopation Piece ..	Jim's Question Bee.....	"Sports of the Week"...	"Musical Album"	Jack Barry, songs ....
7:45 Syncopation Piece ..	Jim's Question Bee.....	Larry Clinton's Orch..	Vocal quartet	"Four Alphabets" ....
8:00 Saturday Night	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:15 Swing Club	Al Donahue's Orchestra	garten"; comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	Travel talk .....
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or..	"Humbug Weed"; play	Sports program	"Impressions"; Rapal	Dance music .....
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	"Humbug Weed"; play	Sports program	Nadeau, baritone	Dance music .....
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	"America Dances"; re-	Grant Park Concert:	Spy Stories .....
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	lays from Hollywood,	women's symph. orch.	Spy Stories .....
9:30 "Rhythm Rendezvous"; orchestra	vocal groups; "Hoosier	San Francisco, Chicago, and New York ..	Jazz Nocturne	"The Norsemen" .....
9:45	Hot Shots"		Jazz Nocturne	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Jacques Renard's Or-	"The Crickets"; music	Symphonic Strings ...	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra	and sound effects	Symphonic Strings ...	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	Al Roth's Orchestra....	Network program	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Del Casino, songs..	Al Roth's Orchestra....	Network program	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Dance music .....
11:15 Johnny Long's Or..	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	E. Madriguera's Orch..	Dance music .....
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch..	Dance orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch..	Dance orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Blaisdell Woodwind Ensemble.

11:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Madrigal Singers; Susanne Bloch, soloist.

12:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert: Ignace Strasfogel, pianist; Perole String Quartet.

1:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling": "Youth Plans for Peace," Elizabeth Shields-Collins of Geneva, Switzerland.

1:45 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold": readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Beveridge Webster, concert pianist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Colonel Stoopnagle; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; symphony orchestra.

3:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music": "Save the Saugatuck," by Gerschefski"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow conductor.

3:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Horse and Buggy Days": variety program with Freddie Weber, conductor.

4:00 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), "The Farmer Takes the Mike"; interviews.

4:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), CBC Singers, from Toronto.

4:30 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), "The World Is Yours": "Seven Days of Geology," dramatization.

5:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

5:00 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), International Twins Convention, Grant Park, Chicago.

6:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), WLW Summer Concert Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Cherniavsky.

6:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform": "Is Individual Initiative Dying?" Albert Edward Wiggam; Eleanor Arnett Nash, and others.

7:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Popular Classics"; orchestra; soloist.

7:00 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), "Hobby Lobby" with Dave Elman.

7:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Tebbett.

8:00 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Edward Arnold; Stroud Twins; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Ralph Bellamy.

8:30 **WAAB** (WOR—Mutual), "Invitation to Waltz"

9:00 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), CBS Symphony Orchestra; Modern Music Concert from Grant Park; Carl Hohengarten, conductor.

10:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines" with Kaltenborn and Trout; Paul R. Leache, guest.

10:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: "World Diplomacy Adrift."

Homeward Trek Starts From N. E. Summer Camps

Eager to pour into friendly ears accounts of summer adventures, as soon as parental embraces are over, the vanguard of thousands of returning campers has reached the North Station.

Tanned hand shakes tanned hand as chums of eight weeks' close companionship in the woods and on the lakes of northern New England and Canada say "So long until next June—perhaps!"

Yesterday's warmly odorous pines and sparkling waters are still close enough to hold back the thought of schooldays just around the Labor Day corner. Homecoming is just another in a long train of happy experiences.

While the Boston boys and girls begin to pour out of trains ending their runs at the North Station, many thousands more are having final revels aboard through trains before spending a last night together to the clicking music of rails, putting mile after mile between them and camp as special Pullmans carry them to New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The railroads are carrying more than 10,000 of the youngsters home from northern New England camps alone, while touring parents have arranged to pick up another 2000 or so.

Railroad records indicate that there were more children in New England camps this year than in 1936 but 11.2 per cent fewer than last year.

Gillis Gains Stay In Third Sign Case

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, former mayor, today appeared in court for the third time in three weeks on charges of violating the state law limiting the size of gasoline price signs.

Mr. Gillis appealed two previous fines of $50 each, ordered in Amesbury Court on the same charges in the last three weeks, but today's case was continued to Sept. 24 for disposition when Judge Nathaniel N. Jones said there might be something to the Gillis' contention the law was unconstitutional.

"There is a grave question about the constitutionality of this law," the judge remarked, "and someone ought to get an opinion from the Attorney General about it."

Real Estate

(Continued from Page 9)

formed corporation, Breathing Homes of America, Inc.

"The house actually breathes," said Mr. Pride. "It takes in fresh air and throws out the used air just like human beings."

But how is the air cooled? That is another part of a unique story that makes Mr. Pride's construction different from any other type of air-conditioned home in the country. For the cooling takes place within the hollow walls and not in the boiler. The fans merely pull the cooled air into the boiler for distribution to the rooms through ducts.

Cool by Evaporation

Fundamental to this home is the steel framework. Outside the steel is one inch of thermax coated with aluminum paint. Then comes a three-inch air-space and a four-inch layer of bricks held in place by bolts fastened to the steel framework. The inside of the bricks is always cool, due chiefly to the fact that during the night these bricks absorb moisture from the air and hold it throughout the day.

Passing through these hollow walls over the bricks the air is automatically cooled as it is drawn toward the boiler. On days when there is a breeze, the fans can be stopped, the air passing through the walls and into the rooms on its own power, providing one of the most natural air-conditioning systems in the world. To go into the Pride home is just like stepping out of a hot pasture into the refreshing coolness of a thickly wooded knoll.

With the fans off and a breeze stirring, air passes through inlet grills at the base of the house at the rate of 100 feet a minute, said Mr. Pride.

Because bricks are porous, Mr. Pride explained, they easily absorb the moisture in the night air. And this moisture stays in the brick until the air inside begins to lose the proper amount of moisture required to keep out humidity. When the moisture leaves the air, the bricks give up their collected moisture, thus helping to keep the inside atmosphere free from humidity when the outside air becomes distressingly dry.

To keep this home ideally air-conditioned requires hermetically sealed windows that permit no entrance of air excepting through the prescribed cooling system. There are two layers of glass with a one-inch air space between. The outside window can be opened, but the inside glass is sealed. Standing in front of the window, the visitor barely feels the heat of the sun's rays. And he sees no dust particles floating in the air.

Aside from air-conditioning, the Pride home has a distinct appeal to the architect, the builder and the housewife. Built to last with a minimum of upkeep for generations, the home is steel throughout, as fire-proof as a home can be. Stainless steel is used for the sink and cabinets in the kitchen. All stairways are of steel. And the floors are laid on a steel foundation.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 noon, WGAN, 640kc.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have a college girl in your midst, then we're sure you'll be interested in knowing about Slattery's College Shop. And she will, too . . . for they've been making no end of intriguing plans for the place during the last few weeks. Which, by the way, has its official opening on Thursday, Sept. 8, on which day there will be a fashion show with lots of bona fide college girls doing the honors as mannequins. At which time your daughter . . . especially if she's to branch out as a freshman . . . will learn lots!

♣♣♣

Girls Speak What They Think

It seems that last week a dozen representatives (student representatives, we mean) of colleges were entertained at a tea party at Slattery's after business hours; after which they all spoke frankly! In other words so-called "campus clothes," which, the real collegiate declares, never even make the outskirts of a campus, they're so definitely wrong . . . were displayed, and the girls were then allowed to criticize them, discuss them, praise them; or tear them apart! Which they did; without an inhibition in sight! This was of course precisely Slattery's idea in the first place, for this is the only way that they really had of knowing just what the students' needs and desires were, as far as clothes are concerned. And you won't be surprised we know, when we tell you that the good old sweater and skirt is almost a uniform with them all! However, they must fit right in the right places, and almost not fit at all in others. And your daughter might as well know this before she starts equipping herself . . . or you'll start getting begging letters the minute she's conscious of the fact that her selection isn't all that it should have been, and you must buy her new clothes! Trick stuff, in the way of doo-dad jewelry, makes them look different. Or monograms on sweaters, or a kerchief. Anyhow, this year's College Shop will be "in the know" . . . and show nothing but clothes that have been approved by the girls themselves. And incidentally, budgets and dad's check book have been taken into consideration . . . the price range will allow a lot of leeway.

♣♣♣

Saddle Oxfords for Only $3.95

One of a schoolgirl's "must haves" is always a pair of those saddle oxfords. You know, the kind with the brown saddle which they practically live in all year round. We've never seen a pair with all the quality and fit, and arch curves and whatnot that this model has, for less than $5 . . . but here it is at Stearns, for only $3.95. And not a special price either. That is, it's not a sale price, though we'd say it was a pretty special price. And best of all, it comes in as narrow a width as AAA; which is unusual for we usually have a difficult time in finding narrow widths in sports shoes.

♣♣♣

Testers Offered For Lipstick

Just in case you have ever had a feeling that perhaps the lipstick you are buying has been "tried out" on someone's wrist (that's the popular "proving" grounds, you know) before you came along, you'll certainly welcome Lucien Lelong's new Duvetyn Pomade. Because it comes right from the laboratory, all sealed up for your protection. Yet your chance at "trying" the lipstick isn't lost, for along with each stick come three little "testers," which you can dab into. And, should you find the color isn't the one you prefer . . . you have your choice of two other colors to try out, and you can return the lipstick intact. There's a little gold cord that you pull, which breaks the seal . . . when you do decide to open matters up. Nicole Pink is a grand color . . . it must have pleased Monsieur Lelong's young daughter, after whom he named it. At all Lelong counters in the various local department stores.

♣♣♣

Dinner Gowns And New Hats

If you want to know just what kind of a dinner gown "takes" the new little party-favor hats . . . take a look at some of the long-sleeved affairs offered by Chandler's at the moment. However, a hat isn't necessary with them; it's just in case you have one you're yearning to wear! Our favorite is the one that has long tight sleeves, and shoulders that are slightly puffed in the new Schiaparelli manner. A low, square neck is even more squared-off with a wide border of black and white sequins that have been worked into a pretty pattern. The long full skirt boasts nothing less than 20 gores; which will give you an idea as to just how interesting the whole thing is! $49.50.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

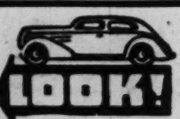

Co-operative and Direct Reduction
MORTGAGES
Shares Always On Sale
BROOKLINE Co-operative Bank
5 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
ASP. 4743


INVISIBLE MARKING
Unsightly laundry marks are gone forever.
RUG CLEANING SPECIAL
During September
20% Discount
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
(The Laundry with a Written Guarantee)
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON
Highlands 2800

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Cool, Appetizing Foods and Beverages for Summer Menus

Midco Ice Box Freeze, Tremont Mayonnaise, Tremont Lemon Whip, Breast of Chicken, Tuna Fish, Turner's Potato Chips
Clicquot Club in cans; Hires' Root Beer, large bottle 10c; Hires' Root Beer, small bottle 5c; Dole's Pineapple Juice, Underwood's Deviled Ham for Sandwiches.
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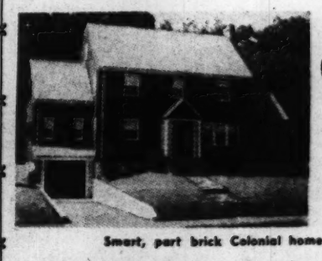
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	826,370
1938 volume to date	173,132,832
1937 volume to date	264,729,970

Market Leaders Yield Ground As Rally Effort Fails

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—After a feeble attempt to penetrate the average mid-summer recovery peak, stock market leaders today generally fell back and took a breathing spell at lower levels.

Profit taking centered on the recently strong motors, steels, and rubbers following an early forward tilt of fractions to around a point, and extreme gains in many cases were converted into losses of as much near the final hour. There were modest advances in evidence here and there as the proceedings approached the finish.

Activity was broadest in the initial period, volume dwindling appreciably on the subsequent decline. A number of new 1938 tops were established before the downward drift began. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Trading courage was still bolstered, apparently, by bright business prospects and the diminishing of apprehension over foreign affairs.

At the same time analysts were at odds as to whether the market had already discounted the predicted upswing in industry this fall. The opinion was expressed that perhaps a sidewise movement of stock prices might be on the program pending further confirmation of the economic comeback.

A few automobile equipments, utilities, amusements, rails and specialties were lively on the upside for a while, although some of these ultimately gave ground.

Edging into new high territory for the year—not all held—were Chrysler, Briggs Mfg., Libby-Owens, Electric Auto-Lite, Waukesha Motors, Macy, National Biscuit, Pathe, and American Tobacco "B."

Lacking rising vigor were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Yellow Truck, American Can, General Electric, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Philip Morris, Union Carbide, Anaconda, Westinghouse, International Harvester, and Goodyear.

Curb shares were hesitant either way. Casco products gained around a point and Newmont nearly as much. Down as much as a point or so were Gulf Oil, Lake Shore, and American Cyanamid "B."

Bond Market Irregular

Buying activities in the bond market today were held in restraint by the appearance of increased offerings on a feeble early upturn.

Thereafter the market slipped into a mixed and narrow range, leaving gains and losses about in balance in late trading.

Slightly ahead were Studebaker 6s, North American 5s, M-K-T 5s of '62, Nickel Plate 4½s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Losers included Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Rock Island General 4s of '88, Erie 5s of '75, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

In most U. S. Governments trading was at a standstill with prices 4-32ds lower to 2-32ds higher. Foreign dollar loans were irregular with losses in Italian, Japanese, and Polish groups. Cuban 5½s rose about a point.

Wheat Prices Fall In Erratic Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Wheat prices lost almost a cent today in uneasy, erratic market.

Speculative activity was at a minimum, with most dealers preferring to await more definite information on government export subsidy plans. Reports from the southwest confirmed belief that export business had dropped off sharply during the past several days. Lower rail rates on export grain to the East were expected to go into effect within a month.

Corn prices held steady as that market was strengthened by further export business estimated at 300,000 bushels, bringing the week's reported total near 3,000,000.

Wheat closed ⅜-⅞ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 62⅛-¼, Dec. 64-64⅛; corn was ¼ off to ⅛ up, Sept. 52, Dec. 49⅝-¾; oats lost ⅛-¼.

Security Offerings Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—New security offerings for the week amounted to $123,234,585, compared with $39,313,390 the previous week and $42,586,995 the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed.

The comparative table showed:

Mun'cpl	$17,664,085	$10,531,150	$5,977,000
Inds'trl	10,000,000		
Public Ut	92,250,000	27,982,000	30,500000
Miscell'ns.	178,000	525,000	2,000,000
Stock	3,142,500	275,240	4,109,995
Total	$123,234,585	$39,313,390	42,586,995

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market was firmer today with chief interest centered in iron and steel shares and in the aviation, brewing and domestic rail sections. Substantial gains were made in transatlantics and final prices were up 1 to 2 points. The late rally in Wall Street Thursday was a favorable factor although business was restricted. Gilt edged issues and foreign liens remained quiet.

Paris: International shares closed heavy in the Bourse with Suez Canal declining 350 francs, Royal Dutch about 20 off and Bank of France issue reacting 30 francs. Rentes finished with gains of 20 to 25 centimes.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed unchanged to ⅛d. up reacting from the high of the day due to realizing. Prices were up early on crop damage reports from Algeria.

Cotton futures gained 3 to 4 points on local buying influenced by firmness in Egyptian and East Indian prices.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	+⅜
119⅝	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
13¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	12	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Aug20
29½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	29	29	29	
65⅝	43	Air Reduction (1a)	9	64¼	63	63	—½
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug25
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug24
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	16	12¾	11¾	12	
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	
19¼	17⅝	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	19⅝	19	19½	+¼
12¾	4½	Allen Industries	33	14¼	12¾	12¾	
184	124	Allied Chem & D	4	181½	181½	181½	+1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	13	13	13	Aug25
12	4½	Allied Strs	15	11½	11	11	—½
68⅞	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	67⅞	66½	66½	Aug24
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	18	51⅝	49½	49½	—1¼
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug25
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Au 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	71	69	69	—3
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	6	80¾	80½	80¾	—¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	14	20	19½	19½	+⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	2	39¾	38¾	39¾	+¾
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	11	100	99½	99⅝	—1⅞
170⅛	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	—⅛
32¼	12⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	28⅜	27½	28	—¾
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	4	45	45	45	
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.55e)	23	21½	20¼	20¼	—1
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Aug18
117⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug20
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8¼	8½	Aug24
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	16	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	—⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5½	5½	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	4⅛	4	4	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	15	15	Aug23
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	10⅜	9⅞	10	+⅝
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug23
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	25	24¾	24¾	—¼
42¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	10	43	42	43	+¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug23
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
8¾	4½	Am International	3	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	21½	21	21	—⅝
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	62	62	62	—1
17⅞	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	2	15	15	15	+¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4½	4¾	Aug24
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	
115	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	13	5¾	5¼	5¼	—¼
41⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	36½	36½	36½	+¼
37⅝	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	2	31¾	31½	31½	+¼
17	9	Am Rad & St S	49	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	—⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	11	21	20¼	20⅜	—½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	Aug25
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	12	19	19	19	Aug24
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	15	16	15⅝	16	+1
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	33	49⅞	48	48	—1⅛
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	5	136	135½	136	+1½
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Aug23
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	12	30¼	29¼	29¼	—⅝
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	8	8	8	+¼
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	2	24	23¾	23¾	
117⅞	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	103	103	103	Aug24
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Aug24
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	145½	144¾	145	—⅝
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87	86½	86½	—½
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	21	91¼	90	90¼	—⅜
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	+5½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
13½	6	Am Water Wks	25	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug23
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	40	40	40	Aug25
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	16	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—¼
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	156	36⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅝
59	29	Anacon W & C	2	43¼	43	43	—½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—½
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	—½
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	+⅜
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29	29	29	Aug23
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100½	100	100	Aug25
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	48	48	48	Aug25
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	45¼	44¼	44¼	—¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	12	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5⅜k)	3	70	70	70	Aug18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug23
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	43	39¾	37⅞	37⅞	—1⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	59¼	58¼	58¾	—¼
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	9	23⅛	22¼	22¼	—¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	8	8	8	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug24
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	108½	108	108	Aug24
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	8	8	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	57	57	57	+½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	Aug12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	—⅜
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		B					
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	26	10¼	9⅞	10	+⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	16	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	+½
23⅝	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	5	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
13⅞	6	Barker Bros	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
21⅞	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	18¼	18	18	—⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	4	16	16	16	—⅛
18½	11⅝	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Aug23
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	5	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
33	75⅛	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	65	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞	—⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18	18	18	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	49	49	49	—¾
65⅞	39⅜	Beth Steel	87	61⅛	59¼	59¼	—1¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16	16	16	
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	99½	99	99½	
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24	24	24	—¼
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	17	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅝
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	7	17⅞	17½	17½	—¼
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	11	27	26½	26⅝	—¼
30⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	6	29⅛	28½	28½	—¼
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Aug24
19⅞	15	Borden Co (1e)	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
36	16½	Borg-Warner	24	36⅛	34¾	35	—¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Aug24
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	15	26	25½	25½	
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	12⅝	12	12	—¼
37¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	68	37⅜	36	36	—1¼
41½	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	7	40¼	40	40¼	+1¾
40⅞	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	40	39⅞	39⅞	—⅜
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug22
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8½	8½	8½	
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	20	10⅝	10	10½	+¾
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	8	31⅞	31½	31½	
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	12	18⅛	17	17	—1¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	—½
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	12	11¼	11¼	—⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	16	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅜
23⅝	13¼	Bullard Co	2	23	23	23	+¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	36	35¾	35⅞	—⅛
16⅝	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	27	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	—⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug25
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Aug24
4½	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
13½	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	19⅞	19¼	19¼	—⅜
		C					
24½	15⅝	Calif Packing (1a)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	—½
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug23
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	16	20¼	19¾	19¾	—⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	14	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	Aug13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Aug20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug19
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	10	92	90	90½	—3
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	4	50⅛	49½	49½	—¾
106	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	22	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	—⅝
95	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	95	93	95	Aug23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	24¾	24¼	24¾	
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	9	45¾	45¼	45¾	+¾
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—⅜
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	2	26	25⅝	25½	
12⅝	6	Checker Cab		11½	11½	12⅛	Aug24
38⅛	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	46	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	+⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
46⅛	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.88e)	14	41	40	40¼	+⅛
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug18
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug22
1¼	½	Chi Great West	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Aug25
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	14½	14½	14½	
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
16⅛	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	22	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34¼	34¾	Aug25
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Aug25
1⅛	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	Aug25
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug24
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug22
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	17	17	17	Aug25
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	12	10⅛	10	10¼	+⅝
77⅝	36⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	181	77⅝	75½	75⅞	—1
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	10	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—½
5⅛	2	City Stores	2	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
27	10⅛	Clark Equip	2	25⅝	25¼	25¾	Aug25
28½	15⅛	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	+⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	10	41½	40½	40½	—½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	8	23¾	23¼	23½	
142⅝	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	137¼	135¼	135¼	+¼
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59½	59½	59½	Aug25
13¾	7⅜	Colgate-Palm-P	29	13¼	12¾	12¾	—¼
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—⅛
38⅜	13⅛	Collins & Aik (1e)	7	38⅜	37½	37½	—1
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Aug24
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	19	19	19	Aug24
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	46	7¼	7	7	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66	66	66	Aug22
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	15	15¼	14¾	15¼	+⅜
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	93¼	92	92	—1
50⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	17	50	49⅞	49⅞	+¼
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	—⅞
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	26	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+1
107	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	+4
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	19	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	—½
2	1	Com'with & South	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Aug25
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	17	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	8	26⅞	26⅝	26½	+⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
10⅛	4½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Aug25
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	110	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99¼	99	99	—⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	14	9⅝	9½	9½	
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug25
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	4	4	4	—⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—1¼
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	—½
17½	9¾	Container Corp	20	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—¼
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	4	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	—⅞
2¾	1⅛	Cont Bak B	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	97¼	97	97	—½
49	38½	Cont Can (1½e)	18	43⅜	42½	42¾	—¾
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	Aug24
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	7	10¼	10	10	
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+¼
1⅜	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	31	31¾	30¾	30¾	—¾
19½	10	Cont Steel	6	17¼	17	17¼	Aug25
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	3	70	69¼	69¼	—1
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	10	4½	4¼	4½	
37¼	19	Crane Co	35	37¾	36¼	36⅝	—⅜
113½	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	114¾	113¾	114¾	+1¼
25⅛	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅜
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	9½	9½	9½	Aug24
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	16	37¾	36¾	36⅞	—⅛
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Aug11
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Aug24
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	21	13¼	12⅝	13	+⅛
44⅝	19¼	Crucible Steel	32	37½	36½	36½	
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	85½	85½	85½	Aug25
1¼	⅝	Cuba Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug25
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	5⅛	5	5	
21⅝	12	Cudahy Packing	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug24
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
56	35	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	2	54	54	54	
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	27	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
24¾	12⅝	Curtiss-Wright A	16	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
28¾	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	4	25½	25	25	—¼
		D					
8¾	4½	Davega Stores	1	7	7	7	Aug24
15⅝	13¼	Davega pf (1¼)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	1	10	10	10	Aug25
25¼	13⅝	Deere & Co	35	20¼	19¾	19¾	—¼
25	19¾	Deere pf (1.40)	3	24½	24½	24½	
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug16
23½	7½	Del & Hudson	24	22⅝	21½	21½	—⅞
8½	4	Del Lack & West	14	7⅞	7½	7½	—¼
2½	⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Aug24
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	2	103	103	103	Aug17
29¼	20¾	Dia Match (1¼e)	1	28	27¾	27¾	—½
40¼	31½	Diam M pf (1½a)	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Aug25
10⅞	5	Diam T Motor	3	10	9¾	10	Aug25
17½	11	Distil Cp-Seag (1e)	3	17	16¾	17	+½
76⅛	65½	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Aug11
17	12	Dixie-Vortex	8	12¼	12	12	
24	12	Doehler Die Cast	2	23	23	23	—⅜
34⅞	27½	Dome Mines (½e)	11	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug11
54½	31	Douglas Aircraft	13	49¼	48⅛	48⅛	—⅝
140⅛	87½	Dow Chem (2¼e)	2	131⅛	130¾	131⅛	Aug25
24¼	15	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	2	19½	18¾	19½	+1
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
4⅜	1¾	Dunhill Int	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug23
11	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug10
135¼	90½	du Pont de N (1¾e)	12	135¾	133⅞	133⅞	—1⅛
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	3	135	134	135	Aug25
118½	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	118½	118½	118½	Aug25
		E					
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	1	174	174	174	
23⅝	10½	Eaton Mfg	10	23⅝	22½	22⅝	—¾
5⅜	2	Eitingon Schild	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4	2¼	El & Mus Ind (.19g)	1	3	3	3	
30¼	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	67	31⅛	30	30⅛	—⅛
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	3	9⅛	9	9	Aug25
13¾	6⅛	El Power & Lt	75	11¾	10⅞	11	—¾
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	5	35¼	34	34	—¾
45½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	17	39½	37	37¼	—1½
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	2	31	30¾	31	Aug25
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug25
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
26	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	2	25	25	25	+½
44¾	33	Endicott-John (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Aug19
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	14	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—⅛
57½	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	58	58	58	+¾
63½	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	64	64	64	+½
66⅝	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	+2
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	Aug24
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	2	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Erie 1 pf	6	5½	5½	5½	
7	2	Erie 2 pf	2	3	3	3	
5¼	2⅛	Eureka V Cleaner	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug25
14⅝	5¼	Evans Products	10	14	13½	13⅝	—⅛
16⅝	8	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	7	16¼	15⅞	16	
2⅛	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug25
		F					
39	19½	Fairbanks Morse	2	37½	37½	37½	—½
34¼	22½	Fajardo Sugar (3e)	2	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅜
15¼	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	1	12½	12	12½	Aug24
92	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	90	90	90	Aug 9
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y17
5⅞	2½	Fed Motor Truck	2	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
4⅝	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Aug23
2⅛	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Aug22
26	12¼	Federat D Strs (¾e)	1	24	24	24	
90	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	85	85	85	
35¾	22½	Fid P Fire Ins(1.60a)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+½
25⅛	16¼	Firestone T & R (1e)	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
96¼	76	Firestone pf (6)	1	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	Aug22
34⅞	24½	First Nat Strs (2½)	1	33	33	33	
24⅞	10⅞	Flintkote	14	24½	23¾	23⅞	—⅜
29⅝	19¾	Florence Stove (1e)	5	25	24½	24½	—1
21	15	Florsheim Sh A(¾e)	1	20	20	20	Aug11
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug25
33½	18	Food Machine (½e)	1	31	31	31	
22	11	Foster Wheeler	9	19⅞	19	19¾	+½
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug15
31⅞	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	4	30⅞	30½	30½	—¼
		G—H					
2¾	1¼	Gabriel Co A	2	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
5⅞	2½	Gair (Robert)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	15	15	15	Aug24
7⅞	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	1	7	7	7	+⅛
15¾	13½	Gaylord Cont (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Aug25
50	48	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Aug 4
8⅛	4¼	Gen Am Invest	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—¼
100	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	5	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	Aug24
51⅛	29	Gen Am Tr (1½e)	5	49¾	49¼	49¾	+1½
11⅛	6½	Gen Baking (.40)	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	—¼
5⅝	2½	Gen Bronze	1	5	5	5	
13¼	5⅝	Gen Cable	8	12⅛	12¼	12¼	—⅛
26⅝	11	Gen Cable A	2	24½	24⅜	24⅝	—⅝
72	35	Gen Cable pf	1	65½	65½	65½	Aug16
28	20⅞	Gen Cigar (1½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Aug25
45½	27¼	Gen Elec (½e)	71	43¼	42⅛	42⅛	—⅝
36¼	22⅝	Gen Foods (2)	9	35⅛	35	35	—⅛
111½	108¾	Gen Foods pf (4½)	1	114½	114½	114½	+3
1⅜	⅝	Gen Gas & El A	4	⅞	¾	¾	
69	50¾	Gen Mills (3)	5	69¼	69	69¼	+¾
50	25½	Gen Motors (¾e)	302	50⅛	48⅞	49⅝	—½
123½	111⅞	Gen Motors pf (5)	3	123⅝	123	123	—½
9⅞	4	Gen Out Advert	1	8⅜	8¾	8¾	
45	21½	Gen Out Ad A (1k)	1	42	42	42	Aug23
12⅛	6¾	Gen Print Ink (.20e)	6	10⅝	10½	10½	—½
2⅜	1¼	Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug23
26½	12⅝	Gen Ry Signal	6	22½	21¼	21¼	—¼
2⅛	1	Gen Real & Util	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
24¾	13⅝	Gen Real & Util pf	5	22½	22¼	22½	Aug24
37⅝	15⅝	Gen Refractories	16	35	34¼	34½	
16⅝	8½	Gen Theater (½e)	8	15¼	15	15	+¼
20	14	Gen Time Inst	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	Aug13
19⅝	9⅛	Gen Tire & Rub	10	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅝
11⅝	6½	Gillette Saf R (.40e)	18	9¾	9½	9½	—⅜
61	51	Gillette Saf R pf (5)	2	58	58	58	Aug17
15⅞	5	Gimbel Bros	21	14½	14	14⅛	—⅜
67	37½	Gimbel Bros $6pf(6)	1	62	62	62	Aug25
27¼	13	Glidden Co	5	24¼	23¾	23¾	—½
51⅛	37	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	46	46	46	Aug17
3⅜	1⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	4	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	2⅛	Goebel Brew (.10e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25⅝	10	Goodrich (BF)	32	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	—½
61⅝	32	Goodrich (BF) pf	5	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	—⅛
30¼	15⅝	Goodyear T & R	46	29⅞	28⅝	29	—¾
99⅜	69¾	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Goth Silk Hosiery	1	4½	4½	4½	
2	⅞	Graham-Paige Mot	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	2½	Granby Con Min	20	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
2⅛	1	Grand Union	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
13⅝	8	Grand Un pf (1k)	5	11	11	11	—⅛
18¼	10⅛	Granite City Steel	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug25
33	19	Grant (W T) (1.40)	6	29	28⅞	28⅞	—½
23⅝	20	Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Aug24
15⅛	9¼	Gt Nor Iron ct (¾e)	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
26¼	13⅞	Gt Northern Ry pf	39	23⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
32	23½	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	
25⅝	13⅝	Green (H L) (1.60a)	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+¼
17⅞	7⅞	GreyhoundCorp(.80)	58	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
11⅞	7½	Greyhound pf (.55)	5	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
1⅜	⅛	Guantan Sugar	1	1	1	1	Aug25
6⅛	3	Gulf Mob & North	1	5	5	5	Aug25
22	8	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug20
28	24	Hack Water (¾e)	1	27	27	27	Aug22
10⅛	5	Hall (WF) Printing	1	9	9	9	
21¼	12	Hamil Watch (¾e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Aug22
34¾	15	Harb-Walker	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+⅞
7¾	4⅛	Hat Corp Am A	1	6	6	6	Aug13
3⅛	1⅛	Hayes Body	16	3⅛	2⅞	3	—⅛
98	76¾	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	2	96	96	96	Aug22
8¾	5½	Hecker Prod (.60)	4	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
95	80½	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	95	95	95	Jul 23
19½	10	Hercules Motor	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug24
65¼	42¾	Hercules Powd (.65e)	3	62⅞	62½	62⅞	+⅞
58¼	40	Hershey Choc (3)	1	57	57	57	Aug12
99	80	Hershey cv pf (4a)	1	99	99	99	Aug11
20	16½	Hinde & DauPa(¾e)	1	19	19	19	+1
48½	17	Holland Furn (1½e)	35	48¾	47	47	—⅝
13¾	5¾	Hollander (A)	6	13½	13	13⅝	+¾
25¼	11⅜	Holly Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
66	48½	Homestake M (4½)	13	64¼	64	64¼	—¼
32	17½	Houd-Hersh A (2½)	1	32	32	32	+½
17	6	Houd-Hershey B	30	17	16½	16¾	—¼
66¾	45½	Household Fin (4)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Aug24
100	83½	Household F pf (5)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Aug24
9¾	5	Houston Oil	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
53⅝	32½	Howe Sound (3)	8	46⅞	46½	46⅞	—⅜
3⅜	1½	Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	Aug25
9⅝	3	Hudson & Man pf	1	7	7	7	Aug17
31⅞	20⅝	Hudson B M&S (¾e)	8	31	30¼	30¾	—¾
10	5	Hudson Motor	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
1⅞	½	Hupp Motor	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
		I					
14	6⅛	Illinois Central	25	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—½
24⅛	12	Ill Central pf	2	21	20¾	21	Aug25
10¼	4	Indian Refining	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Aug23
30⅜	14¾	Indust Rayon	9	29½	28¼	28½	—1
100	60	Inger Rand (4e)	2	100	99½	100	Aug25
82	56¼	Inland Steel (2e)	4	77	76	76	—1
16⅞	7⅛	Inspirat Copper	32	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Insuransh ct (.10e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¾	2⅞	Interb Rap Trans	8	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	
26½	15	Interchem Corp	1	23	23	23	—½
5⅜	2	Intercon Rubber	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅝	6⅞	Interlake Iron	40	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅞	2	Int Agricultural	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29	15	Int Agr pr pf (2k)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug24
168½	130	Int Bus Machine(6a)	2	165½	165½	165½	—¾
70	48	Int Harvester(2.15e)	10	60½	60	60	—¼
156	141	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	156	156	156	+⅝
7¾	3½	Int Hydro-Elec A	17	6½	6	6	—⅛
4⅞	2	Int Mer Marine	3	4	3⅞	4	Aug25
11⅞	6¾	Int Mining (.35e)	6	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
52¾	36⅞	Int Nick Can (1½e)	38	50⅞	50	50⅛	—⅜
140	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	5	136¼	136¼	136¼	Aug 9
11⅝	4¼	Int Paper & Pow	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
47⅜	18⅝	Int Paper & Pow pf	15	44¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1½
24⅞	19½	Int Salt (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	+⅜
35¾	28	Int Shoe (1⅝e)	1	33	32¼	32¼	Aug24
23½	12	Int Silver	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug18
10⅝	5½	Int Tel & Tel	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
10⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	16	9⅛	8¾	9	Aug25
15¾	6⅝	Interst Dept Stores	5	14⅝	14	14¼	—¼
12¾	8	Intertype (.20e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅜
24	16	Island Crk Coal (1e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Aug24
		J—K					
72	44¼	Jewel Tea (4)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Aug25
99¼	58	Johns-Manville	3	98⅝	98	98	
24½	12½	Kalam St & F (½e)	5	23	22½	23	+½
13⅛	5⅛	Kan City South	9	12⅜	11¾	12	
24⅛	12	Kan City South pf	1	22	22	22	Aug25
21	12½	Kaufmn Dept (.90e)	2	19	19	19	Aug23
15	10½	Kayser (J)	4	13½	13½	13½	Aug22
13⅜	4¾	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	2	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
9	3	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
44	26⅜	Kennecott Cop (¾e)	36	42⅝	41¾	41¾	—¾
11½	6½	Keyst S & W (.55e)	4	11⅞	11	11	—⅛
30	19	Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	27	27	27	Aug13
3⅝	1¼	Kinney (G R) Co	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
19⅝	15½	Kresge (S S) (.90e)	17	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+¼
8	2½	Kresge Dept Stores	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Aug25
31⅝	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	30	30	30	
17⅞	12⅜	Kroger Groc (1.60)	18	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	—⅜
		L					
14¾	8½	Lambert Co (1½e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
7½	3½	Lane Bryant	1	6⅛	6	6½	Aug23
23⅞	10¼	Lee Rub & Tire(½e)	18	23⅜	22½	22½	—¼
25	13½	Lehigh Port C (¾e)	2	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
1⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	6	¾	¾	¾	Aug25
5¼	1⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	4	4	4	
7¼	3	Lehigh Val RR	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29	19¾	Lehman Corp (.70e)	1	27	27	27	
11	6⅞	Lehn & Fink (½e)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
33	19¾	Lerner Stores (2)	5	31½	31	31¼	Aug24
53⅝	23¼	Lib-O-F Glass (¾e)	25	54⅝	53	53	—1
9	6	Libby, McN & L	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
33½	25	Life Savers (1.60a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Aug19
100¼	81	Liggett & Myers(4a)	1	98⅝	98½	98½	+¼
103¾	81½	Liggett & My B(4a)	2	100	100	100	
175	157	Liggett & My pf (7)	2	175	175	175	Aug16
18	14⅝	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Aug15
37½	20¼	Lima Locomotive	3	33⅞	32¼	32¼	—1½
48	29	Link Belt (1e)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	Aug24
21½	12⅛	Liquid Carb (1e)	3	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
56¼	33	Loews Inc (2e)	28	50½	49	49¼	+⅛
107½	102	Loews Inc pf (6½)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Aug 9
2¾	¾	Loft Inc	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
56	26	Lone Star Cem (3)	7	55	54¾	54¾	
5¾	2½	Long-Bell Lumb A	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
22¼	14¾	Loose-Wil Bis (.80e)	3	21	21	21	
21¼	13¾	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
56½	29¾	Louisv & Nash	3	42½	42½	42½	
18⅛	12½	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	17½	17½	17⅝	+⅛
		M					
31⅝	22	MacAnd & Forb(2a)	1	29	29	29	Aug20
29	16	Mack Trucks	6	27⅛	26½	26⅝	—⅛
48	24⅞	Macy (R H) Co (2)	58	49⅞	47⅞	48⅞	+¼
15¼	10	Mad Sq Gar (1.40e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug25
33¾	18¼	Magma Cop (.95e)	9	32⅜	31¾	31¾	+⅜
2¼	¾	Manati Sugar	1	2	2	2	Aug25
9	4⅝	Mandel Bros (¾e)	1	8	8	8	Aug 5
9	2⅜	Manh Ry mod gtd	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16	9	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	14	14	14	Aug24
2¾	1¼	Maracaibo Oil Expl	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
7½	5	Marine Mid (.30e)	23	5½	5¼	5¼	
14½	5½	Marshall Field	21	13⅝	12⅞	13	—⅛
27⅞	14½	Martin (G L) Co	19	23⅞	23⅜	23½	—¼
4⅝	2¼	Martin-Parry	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
57⅝	25	Masonite Corp (1a)	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—⅛
30½	19⅜	Mathieson Alk (1½)	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
51	28½	May Dept Stores (3)	4	50⅛	50	50	+¼
7⅞	3½	Maytag Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅛	16⅝	Maytag Co pf (3)	1	24	24	24	+⅞
15⅝	8¾	McCall Corp (1)	7	13⅜	13½	13½	+¼
12¾	6	McCrory Stores	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
83	61	McCrory Strs pf (6)	1	83	83	83	Aug11
18⅛	10	McGraw Elec (1)	8	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
12⅝	7	McGraw-Hill	1	11	11	11	Aug
48⅛	35½	McIntyre Porc (2)	11	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
26⅛	13½	McKeesport Tin	14	21¾	21	21½	
8¼	5⅜	McKess & Robbins	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35½	27	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+
10½	5	McLellan Strs (.40e)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
15¾	6¾	Mead Corp	4	14	13	13	—1
68	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	Aug1
57¼	72½	Melville Shoe (2⅝e)	1	49½	49½	49½	+⅛
6½	3⅛	Mengel Co	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
47½	26⅜	Mesta Machine (3e)	1	45	45	45	Aug25
12¼	5¾	Miami Copper	18	11⅛	11¼	11¼	—¼
22⅞	12¼	Mid Cont Pet (¼e)	5	18¼	18⅛	18¼	—¼
28⅞	15¼	Midland Steel	4	27⅞	27½	27½	+⅜
87	46½	Minn-H Reg (1½e)	6	85	84½	84½	—⅛
8	4	Minn-Moline	8	6¾	6¼	6¼	—⅛
72	35	Minn-Moline pf	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Aug25
¾	⅛	Minn StP&SSM	1	¼	¼	¼	Aug19
1¼	⅝	Minn StP&SSM pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug
17¾	10⅝	Mission Corp (1e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Aug26
3⅜	1½	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug21
11⅞	4⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—½
2⅝	¾	Mo Pacific	4	1	1	1	Aug19
3⅜	1⅛	Mo Pacific pf	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
18¾	10	Mohawk Carpet	14	16½	16	16	—½
98½	67	Monsanto Chem (2)	4	96½	96	96½	+¾
50	25	Montgom Wd (1¼e)	65	49⅝	47½	47¾	—1¼
38⅜	22¼	Morrell (J) & Co	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Aug24
22¾	10½	Motor Products	8	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	—⅝
14⅞	8	Motor Wheel	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
30¼	11⅛	Mueller Brass	6	30⅛	28¾	28¾	—1½
8¼	4	Mullins Mfg B	8	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
15½	9⅛	Munsingwear (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug25
58	34¾	Murphy (G C) (3)	1	57	57	57	Aug23
10¼	4	Murray Corp	21	10⅛	9½	9½	—⅜
53	37¼	Myers (FE) (1½e)	2	54	55	54	Jul 29
		N					
12½	6¾	Nash-Kelvinator	46	11⅛	10½	10½	—½
14¾	8½	Nat Acme	13	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
10¾	6	Nat Aviation	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
25¾	15½	Nat Biscuit (1.20e)	34	26	25⅝	25⅝	—½
159⅞	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	+1½
18	10¼	Nat Bond & I (.56e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Aug2
85	65	Nat B & I pf ww (5)	1	85	85	85	Jul 2
47	37½	Nat Bond & S (¾e)	5	47	46¾	47	+⅛
30⅝	12½	Nat Cash Reg (1)	17	29	28	28⅛	—
16½	11⅞	Nat Dairy Pr (.80e)	14	13⅝	13½	13½	
10¾	3½	Nat Dept Stores	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
6¾	3⅛	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	Aug24
26⅝	17¼	Nat Distillers (2)	19	25¼	25	25	
20⅞	11⅛	Nat Enam & Stpg	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
15¼	5	Nat Gypsum	61	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
31	17⅛	Nat Lead (½)	12	25½	25⅜	25½	+⅛
164	164	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	164	164	164	Aug1
25	13¼	Nat Mal & Stl Cas	3	23	22¾	22¾	+⅛
8⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
66½	44¾	Nat Steel (½e)	10	62¼	61⅛	61⅛	—
23	14⅛	Nat Supply	16	18⅝	18	18	—
75	70	Nat Supply 6%pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Aug
82	63	Nat Sup5½%pf(5½)	2	71	70	70	Aug2
30	21	Nat Sup $2 pf (2)	2	27	27	27	
4½	2½	Nat Tea	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Aug2
12⅝	7⅝	Natomas Co (.80)	6	11	11⅞	11⅞	
26	14⅝	Neisner Bros (1)	2	23	22⅞	23	Aug2
80	58	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	70	70	70	Jun2
40	28	Newberry(JJ)(1.10e)	2	38⅝	38	38⅝	Aug
19⅛	9⅞	Newport Indust	12	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
40	20	NY Air Brake	1	33½	33½	33½	
21½	10	NY Central RR	91	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	—⅜
22⅞	7	NY Chi & St Louis	4	18	17½	17½	
38¼	12⅜	NY Chi & St L pf	4	30	29½	29½	+½
37¾	13	NY C Omnibus	4	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
⅝	¼	NY Investors	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2¾	1⅛	NY NH & H	2	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
7⅛	2⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
1⅛	½	NY Ont & West	2	1	1	1	
10⅛	4⅝	NY Shipbuilding	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	Aug24
198	133	Norfolk & W (10a)	3	171	169	171	Aug24
1⅛	⅝	Norfolk Southern	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug19
11	5⅜	No Am Aviation	17	9⅜	9½	9½	
24⅝	13¾	North Amer Co(.60e)	56	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+⅜
55¼	45¾	North Amer pf (3)	2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	Aug24
100	87¼	No Am Edison pf (6)	2	98	98	98	—2
14½	6⅜	Northern Pacific	21	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—½
95	93½	Nor Sta Pow pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Aug
3¼	1⅝	Norwalk Tire & R	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug24
		O					
14⅝	9	Ohio Oil	13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
32⅞	19⅛	Oliver Farm Equip	5	28¼	27½	27½	—⅜
18⅛	7½	Omnibus Corp	7	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4	Oppenheim Collins	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28½	13⅝	Otis Elevator (.45e)	6	25	24½	24½	—¼
12	6⅝	Otis Steel	26	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
56	30¼	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	47½	47½	47½	+1½
22½	10	Outb'd M&M (1.85e)	12	22½	22	22½	Aug25
74½	40	Owens-Ill Gl (1e)	7	73⅞	73	73	—1
		P—Q					
11¼	6	Pac Am Fish	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Aug24
15¼	9¼	Pac Fin Corp (.90e)	1	13	13	13	—½
29⅜	22⅜	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	16	27¼	26⅝	27	+⅜
41½	32¼	Pac Lighting (3)	10	37½	36⅝	36⅝	—1
19⅞	9¼	Pac Mills	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Aug25
31	18¼	Pac Tin spl (¾e)	1	25	25	25	Aug25
15⅞	10¼	Pac West Oil (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
5¾	3¼	Packard Motor	62	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
9¼	7	Pan-Am Petrol	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug22
2	1⅝	Panhandle P&R new	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
50	29	Paraffine (1½e)	1	49	49	49	+2
13¼	5¾	Paramount Pic	186	11⅛	10½	10⅝	+⅛
100	65	Paramount 1 pf (6)	5	88	87	87	+3
13⅛	6⅝	Paramount 2 pf (.60)	16	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
30	16	Park & Tilford (3g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug17
3¼	1⅝	Park Utah C M	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
41	31½	Parke Davis (1.30a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	—⅛
20⅜	13	Parker Rust (.80)	1	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	Parmelee Transport	5	2	2	2	
10¼	3½	Pathe Film	172	10½	9⅜	10⅛	+⅝
13½	3¾	Patino Mines (¾f)	4	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
8⅜	4	Peerless Corp (⅝e)	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
58⅝	41	Penick & Ford (2e)	4	58	58	58	—⅛
85½	55	Penney (J C) (1⅜e)	4	84⅝	84¼	84¼	+⅛
2½	1⅜	Penn Coal & Coke	1	2	2	2	Aug15
5⅝	2½	Penn-Dix Cement	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug25
30	10½	Penn-Dix Cem pf A	1	26	26	26	Aug24
15½	10	Penn Gl Sand ct	1	14	14	14	Aug23
24½	14⅝	Penn RR	32	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	—⅛
31	19¼	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	28	28	28	Aug11
36½	22½	Peoples GasL&C (1e)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	—⅛
6¼	1¾	Peoria & East	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅜
17¾	5½	Pere Marquette	1	15	15	15	+1½
15¼	8½	Pet Milk (1)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Aug23
13⅛	7¾	Petrol Corp (.40a)	9	10¼	10	10	—¼
8¼	4¾	Pfeiffer Brew (½e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
37⅞	17⅝	Phelps Dodge (.45e)	76	38	36⅞	37⅛	—⅜
37½	30	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	36	36	36	—⅛
67	60	Phila Co pf (6)	1	67	67	67	Jul 12
¾	¼	Phila Read C & I	1	½	½	½	
133	75¼	Philip Morris (6)	9	130½	129½	129½	—1
136	114	Philip Mor pf (5)	1	132	132	132	Aug25
8¼	4½	Phillips Jones	1	7	7	7	
44⅝	17¼	Phillips Pet (2)	26	40	39⅜	39⅜	—⅜
3⅞	2	Phoenix Hosiery	2	3	3	3	Aug24
9	4	Pierce Oil pf	4	8	8	8	Aug24
25	20½	Pillsbury Fl (1.60)	4	24¼	24	24	Aug25
7½	3¼	Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	Aug 8
35	20	Pittsburgh Coal pf	2	25½	24½	24½	—1
7½	3⅞	Pitt Coke & Iron	3	6½	6½	6½	Aug25
9¼	4⅞	Pitt Screw & Bolt	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
16¾	7½	Pitt Steel	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
1	¼	Pitt Terminal Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug16
¾	⅜	Pittston Co	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug18
25⅝	15	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
11	8	Pond Creek Poc	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Aug25
12½	5⅛	Poor & Co B	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3⅝	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug20
1¼	½	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Postal Tel & C pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	4¾	Pressed Steel	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
10⅝	4¾	Press Stl 1 pf (¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug23
31½	13¾	Press Stl 2pf (2½g)	1	26⅛	26	26⅛	Aug25
57½	39½	Procter & Gam (2)	9	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+⅛
35½	25	Pub Svc NJ (1.65e)	16	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
123¼	112	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Aug24
111¾	101⅞	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	111	111	111	
98½	86¼	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+⅜
116½	112	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug25
36⅞	21⅝	Pullman (1¼e)	7	33½	33	33	—⅛
13½	8¼	Pure Oil	34	11	10½	10⅝	—⅛
86⅞	74½	Pure Oil 5% pf (5)	2	85⅝	85	85	—⅛
98¼	81	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)		89	89	89	Aug25
14¾	7	Purity Bak (.40e)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13½	—¼
16¼	9	Quaker Sta Oil	1	11	11	11	Aug25
		R					
8	4¾	Radio Corp of Am	249	8	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
62¾	37¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	13	62⅝	62	62	—½
80	60¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	80	80	80	Jul 12
5⅜	1⅞	Radio-Keith-Orph	56	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+⅛
24	14¾	Raybest-Man (.60)	14	22	22	22	Aug24
24½	8½	Rayonier Inc	16	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	—1
29⅛	18	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	14	19½	18¼	19	
22	10⅝	Reading Co (1½e)	2	17	17	17	+¼
30⅛	18	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Aug23
27⅛	13¼	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	18⅛	18½	18½	Aug16
6⅛	2¾	Real Silk Hosiery	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug24
11	5	Reis (R) & Co pf	1	8	8	8	Aug15
11⅜	5½	Reliable Stores	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug25
13½	9	Reliance Mfg (.40e)	1	13	13	13	Aug10
17⅝	9⅝	Reming Rand (.60a)	10	16⅝	16	16	—½
74	49½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	69	69	69	Aug25
3	1½	Reo Motor Car	16	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
20⅞	11¼	Republic Steel	47	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	—½
75½	39½	Rep Steel cv pf	1	57	57	57	Aug22
73	38	Rep Steel pf A	1	57	57	57	Aug24
18⅝	7⅝	Revere Copper & Br	21	17⅜	16¼	16½	—¼
37	17¼	Rev Cop & Br A	2	34¾	34½	34½	+1½
17¾	10½	Reynolds Metals	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
92¼	84⅝	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	Jul 27
12¼	4⅝	Reynolds Spring	7	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
46½	33⅝	Reyn Tob B (2.40e)	27	43⅛	42¼	43¼	+1
8½	5	Rhine-West Elec	1	5	5	5	Aug23
8⅞	5	Richfield Oil	27	8¼	8	8	
13¾	7½	Ritter Dental	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug19
20¾	14½	Roan Ant Cop (.36e)	1	17	17	17	Aug23
29⅛	13	Ruberoid	4	29	28¼	28¼	+¾
2½	1⅛	Rutland R R pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug25
		S					
23⅝	12	Safeway Stores (½e)	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	—⅛
46¼	25½	St Joseph Lead (¾e)	5	44	43	43	—⅝
1⅜	⅝	St L-San Fran	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
3⅜	1½	St L-San Fran pf	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
19⅜	8¾	Savage Arms	2	14⅝	14½	14½	+¾
27⅛	14½	Schenley Distil	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
86	62	Schenley pf (5½)	1	76	76	76	Aug22
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Stores	4	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
7⅜	3	Schulte Ret St pf	1	5	4⅝	4⅝	Aug24
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	7	⅝	½	½	—⅛
3	1⅛	Seab Air Line pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug20
27½	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
5½	3	Seagrave Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug24
75½	47	Sears Roebuck (3a)	21	73⅝	72½	72¾	—⅜
18	9¼	Servel Inc (1)	7	16⅝	16	16	—⅛
20¾	10	Sharon Steel	4	17¼	17	17	—½
66	45¼	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Aug19
6½	3	Sharp & Dohme	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
48	36	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	39½	39½	39½	Aug24
11⅝	6¾	Shattuck (FG) (.40)	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
18⅜	10	Shell Union (.35e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
105	93	Shell Un pf (5½)	2	104	104	104	
9⅛	4¾	Silver King Coal	3	7	7	7	
32⅝	12⅝	Simmons Co	42	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—¼
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug24
22	14⅞	Simonds S&S (.40e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Aug1
34¾	18½	Skelly Oil (½e)	2	27	26½	26½	—⅜
93	84	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Aug22
24	13	Smith (A O) Corp	3	22½	21¾	21¾	—⅞
19	10	Smith&Cor Ty (½e)	12	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	+¾
13⅞	8⅝	Snider Pack (¾e)	4	12½	12½	12½	—½
16⅝	10¾	Socony-Vac (½)	41	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—½
114	111	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	114	114	114	Aug 9
3⅛	1½	South Am G & P	14	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
28	16½	So P Rico Sug (1⅜e)	8	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
25	19¼	So Cal Edis (1½e)	19	22½	22¼	22¼	—¼
22⅛	9¼	Southern Pacific	94	20⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—⅞
15	5½	Southern Ry	31	14¾	14	14⅛	—⅜
21⅞	8½	Southern Ry pf	25	20½	19½	19½	—½
36	17½	Sou Ry M&O ct (4)	1	36	36	36	Aug23
3⅞	2⅛	Spalding (A G)	1	3	3	3	Aug25
4⅝	2	Sparks Withington	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11	4	Spear & Co	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
24	19¾	Spencer Kell (1.10e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
25¾	15⅝	Sperry Corp (.60e)	37	24¾	24¼	24⅜	—⅛
17¼	7⅜	Spicer Mfg	9	16¾	16	16	
15⅛	6¼	Spiegel Inc	34	14⅝	14	14	—⅜
31	12½	Square D Co (.30e)	9	29	28¼	28¼	—½
9⅛	6⅛	Stand Brands (½e)	43	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
107½	94	Stand Br pf (4½)	4	103½	103⅜	103⅜	
3½	1¼	Stand Com Tob	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
5½	2	Stand Gas & El	3	4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
11⅝	4½	Std G & E $4 pf	5	9	8½	8½	—¼
23	10¼	Std G&E $6 pr pf	2	18½	18½	18½	—½
28	13	Std G&E $7 pr pf	16	23¾	23	23	—¼
1	⅜	Stand Invest Corp	1	½	½	½	Aug11
34⅞	25½	Stand Oil Cal (1e)	41	30¾	30	30¼	—¼
35⅛	24¾	Stand Oil Ind	18	31¼	31	31⅛	+¼
37	32½	Stand Oil Kan	1	37	37	37	Aug20
58⅝	39¾	Stand Oil N J (1a)	28	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	—1
38	17⅛	Starrett (L S) (¾e)	9	30¼	29½	30¼	+2¼
68⅛	49	Sterling Prod (3.80)	12	69¼	68	69¼	+1⅝
12⅛	6	Stewart-Warner	29	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—½
11	5	Stokely Bros	2	8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
12	5½	Stone & Webster	70	11⅛	10½	10½	—¼
8⅞	3½	Studebaker Corp	29	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
59	46	Sun Oil (1a)	4	56⅝	56	56⅝	—⅜
14⅝	9⅞	Sunshine M	27	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	—¼
30¼	17⅛	Superheater (½)	4	28	27¾	27¾	+¼
4¼	1¾	Superior Oil	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
18⅞	8¾	Superior Steel	25	19⅞	18⅛	18¾	+¼
32	17⅞	Sutherl Paper (1.60)	2	30	29⅞	30	Aug25
15⅝	6⅝	Sweets Co of Am	2	15¼	14⅝	15¼	Aug25
19¼	15	Swift & Co (1.20a)	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
29⅞	22½	Swift Intl (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	—½
10¼	4¾	Syming-G ww (¾e)	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	—½
8⅛	3⅞	Syming-G xw (¾e)	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
		T					
7¾	5	Talcott (J) Inc (.45e)	1	7	7	7	—⅛
5½	4¼	Telautograph (.40e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug25
8	3⅞	Tenn Corp	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
26	13	Texas & Pacific Ry	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
49⅝	32⅝	Texas Corp (2)	49	45¼	44	44⅛	—1⅛
5¼	2⅝	Texas Gulf Prod	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
37½	26	Texas Gulf Sul (1½e)	10	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	—⅛
12½	7	Tex Pac C & O (.40)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
11⅝	6¾	Tex Pac L Trust	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
24⅝	15	Thatcher Mfg (¾e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Aug18
59	53½	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	58	58	58	Jul 27
5⅞	2⅞	The Fair	1	5	5	5	Aug 9
5⅝	2⅝	Thermoid Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
15	15	Thermoid Co pf	1	15	15	15	Apr11
2⅝	1	Third Avenue Ry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug25
5⅛	3⅜	Thompson (J R)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Aug19
20	8⅛	Thompson Prod	14	19⅝	18⅛	18⅞	—⅝
4	1⅝	Thompson-Starrett	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
19	8⅝	Thompson-Star pf	1	15	15	15	Aug23
13⅝	10⅛	Tide-Water A (1)	12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—½
98	77⅛	Tide-Water pf (4½)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—½
16	8	Timken-Det Axle	11	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
53¾	31¼	Timken Roll B (¾e)	13	53⅝	53	52⅞	+1
12⅝	8	Transamerica (⅜)	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
8¼	4	Trans & West Air	53	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅜
11⅞	4⅞	Transue & Will	2	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
4⅞	2⅜	Tri-Cont Corp	26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
87½	77	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	82	82	82	+¼
6⅝	3⅜	Truax-Traer C	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
10⅝	5⅛	Truscon Steel	1	9	9	9	Aug 4
28⅞	16⅛	Twent C-Fox F (1e)	83	26¼	25⅝	25¾	+¼
38	25⅛	Twent C-F pf (1½)	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+1
6	2⅝	Twin City Rapid Tr	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12	6	Twin Coach	7	11¼	11	11	—⅛
		U					
2⅝	1¼	Ulen & Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug23
66	41	Underwood-Ell (2e)	1	64	64	64	+2
15⅝	7⅝	Union Bag & P	13	14⅛	13¾	13¾	—⅛
87	57	UnionCarbide(2.40e)	7	84	83	83½	—⅛
22½	17⅛	Union Oil Cal (.90e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	—⅛
93	55⅜	Union Pacific (6)	5	92½	92	92	
81	58⅝	Union Pacific pf (4)	2	80	79	79	—2
23½	20	Union T Car (1.20)	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
11⅛	5	United Air Lines	68	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
30¼	19½	United Aircr (½e)	25	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	
14⅝	6⅞	United Am Bosch	1	12	12¼	13	Aug25
19⅝	14⅝	United Bisc (.90e)	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
65⅛	39	United Carb (1⅝e)	6	61⅝	60½	60½	—1⅛
19¼	12⅜	United-Carr F (.40e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug17
3⅝	2	United Corp	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
34¼	22¼	United Corp pf	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+¼
7⅝	4⅝	United Drug	2	6	6	6	+¼
10⅝	4½	United Dyewood	2	10	10	10	Aug24
8⅞	3	United Elec Coal	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
36⅞	21⅞	United E & F (1½e)	1	36	36	36	
67½	50	United Fruit (3)	2	60¼	60	60	—1
11⅞	8⅝	United Gas Imp (1)	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
109⅞	100	United Gas pf (5)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Aug23
10¼	9⅝	United Mer & Mfr	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
8	3	United Paperboard	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	4½	U S & For Sec	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
80	62	U S & For S pf (6)	1	81	81	81	+1
1¼	⅝	U S Distributing	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug10
12⅛	5⅜	U S Freight	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
97	55	U S Gypsum (2)	4	97½	97	97	+¼
10¼	4⅛	U S Hoffman Mach	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	Aug25
35¼	24	U S Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Aug11
24¼	13⅛	U S Indus Alcohol	5	23¾	23	23⅛	—¼
6⅞	3¼	U S Leather	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Aug24
12	5¾	U S Leather A	1	10	10	10	
70½	50	U S Lea pr pf (1¾k)	2	70½	70½	70½	Aug24
44⅝	21½	U S Pipe & Fdry (2)	23	44⅜	43	43	—1¼
7	2⅞	U S Real & Imp	3	6	5¾	5⅞	—⅛
48	21	U S Rubber	118	47¾	46⅛	46⅛	—1
92¼	45½	U S Rubber 1 pf	13	90	88	88	—½
71	44¾	U S Smelt R&M(3e)	3	64¾	64½	64½	Aug25
70⅛	55	U S Smelt pf (3½)	4	67	67	67	Aug19
63¼	38	U S Steel	160	61⅞	60	60¼	—1
114½	91¾	U S Steel pf (7)	3	112	112	112	+½
36	29½	U S Tobacco (1¼)	*1	35	35	35	+⅛
5¾	3⅝	United Stkyds (½)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10¼	9½	Unit Stkyds pf (.70)	1	9½	9½	9½	
3⅛	1¼	United Stores A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
50	37	United Stores pf	1	42½	42½	42½	Aug13
13½	7½	Univ-Cyclops Steel	1	11⅛	11	11⅛	Aug24
78	48	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	77	77	77	Aug25
1¼	½	Util Pow & Lt A	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		V					
1⅛	½	Vadsco Sales	1	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
30¼	14¼	Van Raalte (1½e)	3	28	28	28	
21⅝	11½	Vanadium Corp	9	20⅜	19¾	19¾	—⅛
42	30½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	35½	35½	35½	Aug24
18½	14	Victor Chem (.35e)	1	16	16	16	Aug24
5⅝	2¾	Va-Caro Chemical	1	4½	4½	4½	—½
32⅛	16⅝	Va-C Chem 6% pf	3	27	26	26	—1½
120⅞	100	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	112½	112½	112½	Aug 9
		W					
2⅜	1	Wabash Ry	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug19
4⅞	1⅝	Wabash pf A	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Aug24
8½	5¾	Waldorf Sys (.40e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
20¼	13¾	Walgreen Co (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Aug24
86	74	Walgrn pf ww (4½)	1	86	86	86	Aug10
45	30	Walker (H) G&W(4)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1
19¾	17¾	Walker pf (1)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
10¼	4½	Walworth Co	13	9½	9¼	9¼	
19¼	8	Ward Baking A	1	16	16	16	Aug24
4	2	Ward Baking B	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Aug25
51	23	Ward Baking pf(1k)	1	41	41	41	—1
8	3⅝	Warner Bros Pict	45	6⅞	6⅝	6½	+¼
4⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅜	5	Warren Bros cv pf	1	12	12	12	Aug13
29⅞	16¼	Warren Fdy & P (2)	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+¼
22	11	Waukesha Motor (1)	28	22½	21⅞	22	+⅜
31½	17	Wayne Pump (2)	8	30	30	30	+½
3⅝	1¼	Webster Eisenlohr	2	3	3	3	Aug24
39	25¼	Wesson O & S(2½e)	6	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	—⅝
82¼	71	Wesson O & S pf (4)	4	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	Aug17
19	12⅝	West Auto Sup (1)	6	17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
4½	2⅝	West Maryland	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9	7	West Maryland 2 pf	1	7	7	7	Aug10
1⅝	½	West Pacific	2	¾	¾	¾	Aug24
3⅝	1½	West Pacific pf	5	2½	2½	2½	Aug25
34¼	16½	West Union Tel	3	30¼	30	30	
28¾	15⅜	Westingh Air Br (1)	5	25½	25	25	—¼
109⅞	61⅜	West El & Mfg (2e)	15	105⅛	104	104	—1⅛
18⅝	9½	Weston El Inst	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Aug24
20½	10	Westvaco Chlor (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Aug22
30½	20	Westvaco pf (1½)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Aug22
27¾	14½	Wheeling Steel	6	24⅞	24	24	—½
95	72	Wheeling pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Jul 26
59	42	Wheeling pr pf (5)	1	52	52	52	
15⅝	12	White Dent (¾e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Aug19
15⅝	6⅛	White Motor	4	14¼	14	14	—¼
11	6½	White Rock M S	4	7	6⅞	7	—⅛
3	1¼	White Sewing Mach	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
21¼	8¾	White Sewing pf	2	16	16	16	+½
3½	1⅝	Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3	1⅜	Willys-Overland	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Willys-Overland pf	4	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
6⅝	3	Wilson & Co	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
60¼	32	Wilson $6 pf	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Aug24
21⅝	10½	Woodward Iron	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
48⅝	36	Woolworth (2.40)	25	46½	46	46⅛	—⅛
22⅞	11¼	Worthington P & M	28	22⅞	21	22⅞	+⅞
50⅛	28¼	WP&M cv pr pf(4½)	3	51⅜	51	51⅜	+1⅜
40	27	WP&M pr pf (4½)	1	39	39	39	+1
73	61¼	Wrigley (W) Jr (3)	1	71	71	71	Aug22
		Y—Z					
39	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	7	34	33¼	33½	
21⅝	8⅝	Yellow Tr & Coach	98	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—⅜
25	9⅝	Young Spg & W	25	25⅛	25	25½	+½
43⅝	24	Young Sh & Tube	33	40⅜	38⅞	38⅞	—1⅛
80⅛	62¼	Young S&T pf (5½)	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	Jul 20
22⅛	11½	Young Steel Door	4	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—½
25¾	9	Zenith Radio	13	23	22½	22⅝	—¼
5¾	2¾	Zonite Products	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Aug25

RIGHTS

High	Low		Expire	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
⅛	¼	Com Ed wi	Sept. 21	132	17/64	¼	¼	—1/64
27/64		Phillips P	Sept. 2	358	½	21/64	21/64	—1/64

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots—Inactive Stocks

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42½	30¼	Abr & Straus (¾e)	20	39¾	39¾	39¾	Aug25
1937	Sale	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	67	67	67	Aug 3
99¾	95	Albany & Susq (9a)	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jul 25
28	28	Alleg & West (6)	20	28	28	28	M'y11
60½	46¼	Am Bank N pf (3)	10	56	56	56	
135	114	Am Br Shoe pf (5¼)	10	135	135	135	Aug25
20	17	Am Coal	10	17	17	17	Aug 5
83	69	Am Crys S 6% pf (6)	70	75	74½	74½	Aug25
177	177	Am Express (6)	20	177	177	177	Jan 22
29½	20	Am News Co (¾e)	60	28	27⅞	28	+⅜
165½	148¾	Am Rad & St S pf(7)	20	156	155	155	Aug15
35½	22¾	Am Ship Bldg (2a)	10	31	31	31	
145½	130	Am Snuff pf (6)	20	141	139¾	139¾	Aug25
110⅝	97	Anchor HG pf (6½)	10	110	110	110	
121¼	116	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	120	120	120	Aug 6
1937	Sale	Artloom pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Nov27
87	72	Assoc Inv pf ww (5)	10	85¼	85¼	85¼	Aug24
84	72	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	10	84	84	84	Aug16
119	105	Atlas Powder pf (5)	10	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	Aug25
20½	12¼	Aust Nich pr A	20	19½	19½	19½	Aug24
98	86	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	20	93	93	93	
30½	21⅝	Barker pf (2¾)	10	29	29	29	Aug11
115	109	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	Aug15
30¼	25	Beech Creek RR (2)	70	30	29	30	Aug 2
17¾	13½	Bloomingdl (.18¾e)	60	13½	13½	13½	Jun21
55	37	Blumenthal (S) pf	100	47½	47½	47½	Aug11
96	82	Bon Ami A (3e)	20	96	93	93	—½
48	40	Bon Ami B (1⅝e)	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	+¾
90	75	Bucy-Erie 7% pf (7)	40	93	93	93	Aug22
54⅝	25	Budd Mfg pf	90	45	44½	44½	—⅛
17¼	6¾	Bush Tm Bldg pf ct	20	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅞
41	20	Byers (AM) pf	10	39½	39½	39½	—½
45½	37½	Can South Ry (3)	10	45½	45½	45½	Aug23
40	34¾	Capital Ad pf A (3)	10	40	40	40	Aug18
86	63½	Caro C & O (5)	20	81½	81½	81½	Aug25
120	98¼	Case (J I) pf (7)	30	118	117½	118	Aug24
72½	46	Celotex Corp pf (5)	20	67	66⅝	66⅝	—⅜
108¼	99⅝	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	30	107½	107½	107½	Aug19
104	88¼	Century Rib pf (7)	10	88	88	88	—3
41⅛	17½	Cert-teed 6% pf	110	40¼	39⅞	40	—¼
106	94	Champ Paper pf (6)	20	97½	97½	97½	Aug17
42	35	Chile Cop (1⅛e)	20	40	40	40	
74½	50	City I & F pf (6½)	10	70	70	70	Aug25
60	54	City Invest (1e)	10	58	58	58	Jun 3
45	45	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	40	45	45	45	Feb18
76	67¼	Clev & Pitt (3½)	10	73	73	73	Aug22
114¼	106	Clev El pf (4½)	10	114	114	114	—¼
150	150	CCC & St L (10)	10	150	150	150	Mar28
75	75	CCC & St L pf (5)	10	75	75	75	Mar26
124	111	Cluett Peab pf (7)	20	123½	123½	123½	+¾
976	976	Coca-Cola I (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
100	87¾	Collins & Aik pf (5)	10	100	100	100	Aug24
29	20	Colonial Beacon O	120	25¼	23½	23½	Jun28
8⅝	3¼	Col & South	10	7	7	7	+⅝
11⅜	4⅛	Col & South 1 pf	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
10	4	Col & South 2 pf	20	7	7	7	Aug25
65	56	Col G&E 5% pf B(5)	10	58¾	58¾	58¾	Aug12

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Prices at Lowest Level Since '34 As Farm Prices Drop

Business and Industry

Sweden's Budget Used in Fighting Trade Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Sweden has achieved an unprecedented industrial boom and is prepared to outmaneuver the next depression with a budget that ultimately balances in fact but is nominally unbalanced, according to a report in the September issue of Fortune, written in consultation with Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish economist.

Under the left-wing Social Democrats Swedish industrial production is now more than 50 per cent above the 1929 peak with mills, mines, forests, and factories producing at almost 100 per cent capacity, Fortune points out. Unemployment is reduced to a minimum and the national income can buy 25 per cent more than ever before.

"By and large, the Swedish prosperity is directed prosperity, planned along democratic lines. And just because it is largely planned prosperity, many of its elements could be kept alive should the world economy fall into a state of recession, or even crisis, which Sweden sees just ahead chiefly as a result of the current United States depression.

Not Alarmists

"Sweden has gone in for a far reaching New Dealism without scaring, overtaxing, or otherwise discouraging private enterprise and investments. One of the chief instruments for accomplishing that seeming miracle has been a budget technique perfeced by a Social-Democrat Government during the four years from 1933 to 1937, when the Government's financial advisers distilled from that four-year experiment a set of formulas for public finance, which Parliament agreed on for the 1938-39 budget.

"The new budget is divided as always into an ordinary current budget generally financed by revenue, and an investment budget financed by borrowing for state-owned enterprises. Thus the State does not mix up its business budget with its ordinary budget any more than a businessman mixes up his factory accounts with his household accounts. This sharp division of the budget has been the custom in Sweden for a good many years, although in the United States it would appear as a startling reform.

"On the investment budget the state reports its capital transactions. Borrowings are listed as income on one side of the page and actual investment is listed as expenditure on the other. Thus the investment budget balances, by definition.

Industries Make Profit

"Most state enterprises are consistent profit makers, and the surplus profits are credited to the state each year. This year they are expected to amount to 165,000,000 kronor, or over 13 per cent of the state's revenues, a return of 5 per cent on the total investment.

"But any state enterprises that cannot make an adequate return are subsidized out of the ordinary budget until they do, or else a part of the capital cost is written off with ordinary revenue.

"Because Sweden's Government-owned projects are respectable and the return is guaranteed, the Government can borrow to expand them, at any time, without injuring its credit. Come the next depression, the Government's first move in the creation of a countercycle will be in this direction.

"But an expansion of profit-making state investments alone would not of itself achieve the full effect of a countercycle," Fortune points out. "For this the Government will have to fall back on its ordinary budget, and it is here that the new policy begins to appear revolutionary —because the ordinary current budget is not supposed to balance.

"This ordinary budget provides for regular spending to be met by revenues with a slight surplus," Fortune explains. "But it further authorizes 231,000,000 kronor to be borrowed if necessary. This money was not appropriated outright, as it would have been in the United States and in most other countries, but it was made contingent on a business decline.

Government Can Borrow

"In the event of depression the Riksdag can now enable the Government to borrow any amount for any purpose, even though unprofitable. The Government even can go on borrowing and spending as long as the depression lasts.

"But—and this is where the Swedish New Dealism differs from the American—any deficits incurred in this way must be paid out of future ordinary revenues. The deficit of one year is charged against the following years at the minimum rate of 20 per cent a year until the debt is paid."

Fortune also reveals that in the event of another depression the task of sustaining the home market will be easier for the Swedish Government than it will be in most industrial countries because:

1. A stable or slowly rising wage rate has been accepted by capital and by government as a fixed institution.

2. Consumer cooperatives keep prices from inflating during a boom, and thus ensure against any precipitate collapse. The cooperatives also wage war against any monopoly that threatens to stiffen the industrial price structure at a high level.

3. Agricultural prices are legally regulated so neither farm-income nor food prices are subject to violent fluctuations.

4. The Bank of Sweden is committed to maintaining low interest rates.

"Now when a crash in exports occurs, these four factors will operate as so many parachutes for the economy," Fortune explains. "In other capitalist countries everything may collapse when confidence is shaken, and the governments may have to deal all at once with wage, farm, and price problems, as well as that of declining investment. Financial policies thereby become complicated and obscured."

Hull on Expropriation

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 25

Some sentences from Secretary of State Cordell Hull's note to Mexico on expropriation of American farm lands:

My Government considers that . . . it is the consistent friend of reform, that it has every sympathy with misfortune and need, and that it recognizes fully the necessities of the underprivileged.

It cannot, however, accept the idea that these high objectives justify, or for that matter require, infringement on the law of nations or the upsetting of constitutionally recognized guarantees.

I do not hesitate to maintain that this (the Mexican contention that international law does not prohibit expropriation without adequate compensation) is the first occasion in the history of the Western Hemisphere that such a theory has been seriously advanced.

If such a policy were to be generally followed, what citizen of one Republic making his living in any of the other 20 Republics of the Western Hemisphere could have any assurance from one day to the next that he and his family would not be evicted from their home and bereft of all means of livelihood?

It is proposed to replace the rule of just compensation by the rule of confiscation. Adoption by the nations of the world of any such theory as that would result in the immediate breakdown of confidence and trust between nations, and in such progressive deterioration of international economic and commercial relations as would imperil the very foundations of modern civilization. Human progress would be fatally set back.

Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

justified violation of international law. Instead Mr. Hull set up the counter thesis that social reform is something of a luxury to which Mexico has a right only to the degree to which it can afford to pay under the rules of international law. He refused categorically to admit any right paramount to that of international obligations and he made it abundantly clear that the United States Government will insist on Mexican indemnification of injured property owners. However, he also carefully left the subject of the extent of compensation to negotiation.

The note said not a word about oil properties. It referred exclusively to the $10,132,388 claims against Mexico for the expropriation of American owned agricultural lands since 1927. But oil properties were graphically apparent in the background. The note sought to place the issue between the two Governments squarely on the question of the right of Mexico to expropriate without compensation. Whatever is the outcome of the dispute over agricultural lands—a much more long standing issue than that of the oil properties—will establish the standards for settling the oil question later.

Mr. Hull minced no words. Seldom in recent years has any Government spoken so bluntly. At all times he tempered his language with regard to his obvious desire to prevent the issue from jeopardizing the general friendliness between the two Governments, or the Good Neighbor policy which is, in this issue, undergoing the most severe strain yet placed upon it. Yet it was clear that he had prominently in mind the havoc which would be wrought to the Good Neighbor policy if Mexico should set for all the rest of Latin America a precedent for expropriation of foreign owned property without compensation. He is aware that in such an event pressure both from injured interests at home, and from overseas Governments whose nationals would be equally injured, would very probably stretch the Good Neighbor policy beyond the safety point.

With these thoughts in mind, he made his position bold and concise. He answered the Mexican suggestion that the matter should be left in the realm of diplomatic negotiation with the following statement:

"I find it necessary emphatically to state that, after many years of patient endeavor on the part of this Government to obtain just satisfaction for these claims without success, the Government of the United States has regretfully reached the conclusion that it is impossible to adjust them by diplomacy."

He characterized the central Mexican contention that there is no just ground for American complaint since American land owners have been treated on an equal basis with Mexicans as an argument that "it is wholly justifiable to deprive an individual of his rights if all other persons are equally deprived, and if no victim is allowed to escape."

"The proposition scarcely requires answer," Mr. Hull added. And he did not deign to give it any further attention.

Contradicts Mexico

Flatly contradicting the Mexican contention that its attitude is sanctified under international law and by precedent, Mr. Hull declared:

"I do not hesitate to maintain that this is the first occasion in the history of the Western Hemisphere that such a theory has been seriously advanced."

Mr. Hull referred to the "surprising contention" of the Mexican Government "that it may expropriate property and pay therefore, in so far as its economic circumstances and its local legislation permit, but that if these circumstances and legislation do not make possible the payment of compensation it can still take the property."

"If this theory were sound," he continued, "the safeguards which the fundamental laws of most countries and established international law have sought to provide for private property would be utterly worthless. Governments would be free to take private property far beyond or regardless of their ability to pay, and the owners thereof would be without recourse.

"This, of course, would be unadulterated confiscation."

The sharpest remark of all made in the 10 page document was that "seemingly, the Mexican Government proposes to continue the policy of taking property without payment, while continuing discussions of past takings."

Mr. Hull made this biting comment on the Mexican attitude after referring to a Mexican proposal that the issue should continue to be the subject of diplomatic negotiation.

"In tendering the proposals made," he then commented, "is the Government of Mexico prepared to agree that no further taking will take place without payment?"

The American note then repeated its proposals made previously that the question at issue be submitted to arbitration under terms of the Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration under which each country will name a commissioner, and under the Gondra Treaty according to which each will request the permanent commission at Washington to name a sole arbiter.

Answers Suggestions

Earlier in the note Mr. Hull had met the Mexican suggestion that pressure to force burdensome terms of compensation would injure the progress of social reform in Mexico and would be unfriendly from a nation engaged also on a course of social reform with the following important paragraph:

"My Government considers that its own practice has amply demonstrated that it is the consistent friend of reform, that it has every sympathy with misfortune and need, and that it recognizes fully the necessities of the underprivileged. It cannot, however, accept the idea that these high objectives justify, or for that matter require, infringement on the law of nations or the upsetting of constitutionally recognized guarantees. The modern world furnishes many examples of nations which have affected major social reforms, under unusually difficult conditions, while complying with every rule of equity, fair-dealing and basic law. Many Governments, like the Mexican Government, today face the necessity of planning, as the Mexican Government says it does, for social betterment and for political, social and economic stability. Is it conceivable that in order to attain these desirable objectives it is necessary for Governments to rest the entire undertaking on a policy of confiscation?"

Picks Smaller Issue

Mr. Hull is working primarily for the protection of his principles. It is particularly notable that he has chosen to join the expropriation issue with Mexico on the ground of confiscated farm lands, rather than of confiscated oil property. Much of the farm land taken belonged to small land holders, in many instances American farmers who had gone to Mexico and farmed their new lands with their own hands. And the total value of all the lands of this character seized is only slightly more than $10,000,000. It is a vastly different thing from the oil properties belonging to corporate interests and worth many times as much. According to oil company spokesmen, their oil properties are valued at about $200,000,000, although a recent Department of Commerce bulletin estimated the figure at about $69,000,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department announced that Mexican tariffs on nearly all products except automobiles will be reduced Saturday to the rates prevailing before the steep increase which became effective in January.

The reductions will affect 189 items. Among them are hides, barley, grain, lumber, wooden furniture, lubricating oils, plate glass, manufactured copper, iron and steel products, refrigerators, steel furniture, certain textiles, radios and cameras.

The January tariff increases were the first of two steps by Mexico which complicated her relations with the United States. In March, Mexico expropriated huge American oil properties and the United States retaliated by suspending an agreement to purchase Mexican silver.

Although the agreement never has been reinstated, the United States Treasury resumed buying Mexican silver on a smaller scale when the silver was offered on the open market in New York. When the agreement was in effect, Mexico sold the silver directly to the Treasury, saving brokerage fees and having advance assurance of the amount it could dispose of each month.

Secretary of State Hull commented that his impression had been that the increase in Mexico's tariffs in January was solely temporary.

He recalled that this Government protested against certain phases of the increases in January. The protest was based upon mutually accepted trade policies, he said.

Mexican Oil Shipped To Houston Refinery

NEW YORK (AP)—The first shipment of oil purchased from the Mexican Government for refining in the United States since the expropriation of American and foreign oil holdings last spring was delivered yesterday in Houston, Texas, the Eastern States Petroleum Company said Aug. 24.

New Tax Talk Stirs Wall St. To Figure Out New Burdens

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Washington talk about taxes next year has sharpened Wall Street pencils to see where they can get it. The answer seems to be that they will get it from the people.

The thought here is that the budget is on a ratchet. When budget balancing was dropped as a policy—the President didn't even mention it in his preliminary deficit report of mid-July—the return of the Treasury to the red-ink columns was effected, not through lowering of taxes, which would have been the more expeditious, but through increase in expenses. To meet the higher expenses, the budget-balancing principle is to be resumed with higher taxes. Mr. Magill hinted it in July and now Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, thinks it also.

The idea is to get it from the middle-income class, as both the poor and the rich are already paying all they will stand. More taxes on the poor (even in disguise) will hurt votes and more on the rich will hurt enterprise. The middle fellow is still getting off easier than the middle fellow in Europe, and isn't entitled to, runs the theory.

Federal Spending

The outlook stands this way. The Government plans to spend $9,000,000,000 this year and hopes to collect $5,000,000,000—a "deficit" (in old-fashioned terminology) of $4,000,000,000, or "gain in purchasing power" (in new-fashioned idiom).

The revenue sources last year were approximately as follows, in millions of dollars:

Corporation income taxes	1,300	
Individual income taxes	1,300	
Total income taxes		2,600
Excess profits and capital stock tax	175	
Estate and gift taxes	415	
Liquor taxes	570	
Tobacco taxes	570	
Manufacturers' excise taxes	400	
Miscellaneous taxes	150	
Social security taxes	750	
Total		$5,636

These figures are very much rounded off and do not add up exactly but they give a general idea of the totals.

If they are divided in accord with the fashionable purpose of taking from the rich for the poor they divide roughly as follows in millions of dollars:

Definitely from the "rich"—		
Estate and gift taxes		415
Definitely from the "poor" (i. e., wage-earners)—		
Social security taxes		750
Falling alike on the just and the unjust, but percentage-wise heavier on the poor—		
Manufacturers' excise taxes	400	
Miscellaneous taxes	150	
Liquor and tobacco taxes	1,140	
Neutral		1,690
‡Corporation income taxes	1,300	
Exc. profits and cap. st. taxes	175	
		1,475

‡Listed as neutral because they fall ultimately on stockholders, who range from strict low middling income upward.

Thus the rich seem to get off pretty lightly, for they pay much less directly than wage earners, and the manufacturers' excise taxes hurt them less, or in other words are a smaller proportion of their incomes.

As an example of how the middle group of taxes above fall on all, they include about $300,000,000 on the family automobile, divided as follows:

Gasoline	$204,000,000
Tires	38,000,000
Cars and motorcycles	43,000,000
Parts	8,000,000
Oil pipe lines	24,000,000

Families having phones, electricity, and the movie theater, and concert habit contribute some $83,000,000 more to the middle group of taxes as follows:

Telephone & telephone messages	$24,000,000
Electricity	38,000,000
Admissions	21,000,000

These taxes, mostly added beginning 1932, and callously called "nuisance taxes" are scheduled to go next June 30, having been passed for "emergency" purposes but been continued year after year. Congressmen last week seemed to think it would be necessary to extend them again.

Tax on Wealth

The big chance to make the wealthier pay, however, comes in the income-tax revenues, there being only 5,000,000 voters in this list. The break-down of revenues from this group for last official "Statistics of Income" is as follows for 1936, in millions of dollars:

Income Bracket	Income Reported	Tax Paid
*Under $5,000	$3,940	
$5-10,000	2,977	$79
$10-25,000	2,633	177
$25-100,000	2,320	408
$100-500,000	740	334
$500-1,000,000	1,228	79
$1,000,000 plus	1,076	77
Total	$14,910	...

*Taxable.

Several things seem evident from this table. First, the bulk of the income tax comes from the middle brackets. The exemptions are too high for the lower brackets to yield much, and the rates are too low. (This is the bracket that pays the $750,000,000 social security taxes). And the higher brackets are not paying much. Andrew Mellon got more out of them with a maximum surtax of 20 per cent than the present 75 per cent now yields. They have gone in heavily for tax-exempts, among other things.

But there is a chance that if the middle brackets are hit harder the revenue may similarly dry up. Washington and New York now take 25 per cent of a $50,000 salary 40 per cent of $100,000, and 55 per cent of $200,000.

Anyway, if all the incomes over $500,000 were confiscated entirely, they would have yielded (in theory) only about $3,000,000,000, which would not make up the current $4,000,000,000 deficit, and if one half of all incomes between $5,000 and $500,000 (totaling about $8,600,000,000) this would have just slightly covered the current deficit.

Only in good times do these incomes aggregate so much. For 1935 the figures were startlingly smaller. They show that if the total of all incomes over $5,000 were entirely confiscated they would not meet a year's "normal" Treasury requirements which the President has now put at $7,000,000,000. The figures are as follows:

	(Millions $)	P. C.
"National Income Paid Out"	54,645	100.0
$100,000 and over	568	1.0
$5,000 to $100,000	5,374	9.8
Under $5,000	48,700	89.2

Large incomes do not always bear this small proportion to the "total national income paid out." They get that low in bad years, rise sharply in good years. Thus they bore the following percentages in selected recent years:

	Incomes $5,000-$100,000	Incomes $100,000 plus
1918	9.9	4.8
1921	10.4	0.8
1935	9.5	1.0
1932	8.0	0.8
1935	9.8	1.0

Cities Look to Private Investors For Local Low-Rent Housing Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Local funds for the construction of low-rent housing projects in most cities will be furnished by the sale of bonds to private institutions supplementing loans by the United States Housing Authority, according to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada. Reports from 18 cities indicate that only a few expect to contribute large amounts of cash from city funds toward the projects.

A large number of the cities in which loan contracts with the USHA have been approved have donated housing sites or portions of sites and agreed to construct streets, sewers, and other utilities. These contributions are deducted from the 10 per cent of the total cost which local authorities are required to furnish under the USHA agreement.

Reports of city finance officers and heads of local housing authorities indicate a ready market for local housing authority bonds up to 10 per cent of the total cost. In the following cities these bonds have been sold or definite commitments to purchase them when they are issued have been received from banks or bond houses: Allentown, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Youngstown, Ohio.

Officials of Austin, Texas, reported that the city had agreed to purchase the bonds in the event that they could not be sold at public sale, and that a local bank guaranteed the purchase if the city does not have sufficient funds. The New York City housing authority said the city agreed to purchase the bonds as the "initial step" in financing the housing project. Officials of Syracuse, N. Y., said they hoped to sell the bonds to private investors, but if they failed to do so the city would consider means of financing the purchases.

It was indicated that the average interest rate on the local bonds will be 3½ per cent. In most cases banks and bond houses require bonds maturing in 15 years or longer, which are not callable until maturity.

Engineering Awards Show Good Upturn

NEW YORK (AP)—Several large federal-financed projects under the public works program now getting into full swing contributed to another wide gain in engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Awards, consisting mostly of public work, totaled $57,907,000 against $44,479,000 the preceding week and $37,338,000 in the corresponding 1937 week.

Included were $5,383,000 for a toll bridge across the Mississippi River between St. Clair County, Ill., and St. Louis; $5,688,000 for the Hansen Dam earth fill, Los Angeles; $2,500,000 for a soda plant, Syracuse, N. Y.; $2,424,000 for street improvements, Bridgeport, Conn., and $1,437,000 for generators and spare parts for the Chickamauga Power Plant, TVA, Knoxville, Tenn.

By classification, awards compared as follows:

	Latest week	1937 week
Private	$10,374,000	$17,076,000
State and municipal	29,672,000	16,752,000
Federal	17,861,000	3,510,000

Pacific Coast Firms' Earnings Show Upturn

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Net profits of the first 26 Pacific Coast corporations to report to the San Francisco Stock Exchange increased 13 per cent in the second quarter of this year over the first quarter, exchange records showed. Profits rose to $24,615,223 from $21,843,948.

Sixteen had higher second quarter earnings and 10 lower. Manufacturing firms were somewhat slower getting into the seasonal upswing than mining and oil companies.

Prices of Farm Products Lowest In Last 4 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm products prices declined during the week ended Aug. 20 to the lowest point reached in the past four years, the Labor Department reports.

It said prices for farm products as a whole decreased 1.6 per cent, largely because of a decrease of 5.3 per cent in livestock and poultry prices.

The weakness in farm prices was a major factor, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said, in forcing the wholesale commodity price index during the week to the lowest level reached since December, 1934.

The Bureau said the index stood at 77.4 per cent of the 1926 average at the end of the week. That was six-tenths of 1 per cent lower than the week before, 1.7 per cent under last month's figure and 11.3 per cent below that for the corresponding week in 1937.

Eastern Railways Cut Grain Rates To Atlantic Ports

CHICAGO (AP)—Eastern railroads have agreed to cut rates 10 cents per 100 pounds next month on grain reshipped from Chicago to Atlantic ports for export.

Eugene Morris, Chairman of the Central Freight Association, said the proposed tariff would be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, to become effective Sept. 26 or 27 and expiring December 10 at midnight.

He explained that the eastern roads are seeking to recapture some of the grain transporting business from the lake carriers and to center this shipping to Atlantic ports instead of at Canadian wharves.

The proposed reduction would cut rates on export grain almost 50 per cent or approximately 6 cents a bushel on wheat and 5.6c on corn.

The period of the reduction would embrace the remainder of the navigation season on the Great Lakes. Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Superior, Wis., are the principal lake grain shipping points. Large quantities of grain, principally corn, have been moving from them to Canadian St. Lawrence ports for reshipment. The export traffic, local transport men said, has favored the lakes route during its season and the Mississippi to Gulf water route during the winter.

Mr. Morris said the rate reduction was decided on at a meeting of representatives of the carriers after several months' consideration. The proposed rates would be the lowest since 1915, he added.

New Haven Reports A Loss of $840,926 For Month of July

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports a deficit after charges for July of $850,926, bringing to $7,649,849 the loss incurred in the first seven months of 1938.

The total deficit after charges for the comparable period in 1937 was $2,871,283, including a deficit of $76,898 for July of that year.

The net railway operating income for last month was $166,865, a decrease of $36,375 under July, 1937.

Gross revenues were $5,974,447, a decrease of $871,702 or 12.7 per cent under July, 1937, freight revenue decreasing $627,784 or 17 per cent and passenger revenue $101,848 or 9.2 per cent. Operating expenses for the month decreased $819,249 or 14.8 per cent.

Brokers' Loans Off $1,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $507,000,000. The week ended Aug. 24 and the total represented a decrease of $1,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,140,000,000.

Railroad Employees' Corp. Reports Increase in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the Railroad Emyloyees' Corporation and its subsidiary companies for the six months' period ended June 30, 1938, totaled $64,450, equal to 73 cents per share on the Class A and Class B common stocks, after all charges and preferred dividend requirements. This compares with consolidated net income of $57,746, for the six months' period ended June 30, 1937, equal to 60 cents per share.

On June 30, 1938, the corporation's subsidiaries had outstanding installment notes receivable of $1,367,403.83 in seven branch offices, compared with $1,102,616.52 in six branch offices on June 30, 1937.

Railroader



By a Staff Artist

George D. Brooke

President of the C. & O., Nickel Plate, and Pere Marquette Railroads.

Brooke Is Hopeful But Not Optimistic Over Road Prospects

CLEVELAND (AP)—George D. Brooke, President of three railroads, is "hopeful for the future, but not optimistic."

In an interview, the President of the C. & O., Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette roads said:

"We are thankful for the increase in business that has taken place in recent months, but I cannot see any reason to get very optimistic about the future."

He added that business for the C. & O had picked up moderately since an upturn in May, adding, "I look for the lines of our business to cross later in the year, possibly in October or November."

Mounting costs of operation, he said, are making the railroad business increasingly hard.

"If it were not for economies brought about by modern equipment," he said, "many roads would be in receivership."

Excess Reserves Rise $50,000,000 In Aug. 24 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the lendable funds of the nation's banks increased $50,000,000 to $2,980,000,000 in the week ended August 24.

The supply of idle cash was the largest since July 27. The increase resulted from federal spending, decrease in money in circulation and imports of gold.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended August 24 member bank reserve balances increased $71,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $34,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, $31,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $15,000,000 in money in circulation, and increases of $27,000,000 in gold stock and $3,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of $31,000,000 in Treasury cash and a decrease of $8,000,000 in Reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on August 24 were estimated to be approximately $2,980,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000 for the week."

N. Y. Bank Reserve Rises $61,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Continuing the climb of recent weeks, member bank Reserve account expanded about $61,000,000 in the latest period, the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed.

General account of the U. S. Treasurer dropped about $15,000,000 and Federal Reserve notes in circulation decreased around $5,000,000.

Total bills discounted showed a small gain. Holdings of U. S. Government securities were unchanged.

Policy on Wheat Exports Studied By U.S., Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—United States intends to market its 100,000,000 bushels exportable wheat surplus through the regular channels and at competitive prices but may adopt a system similar to Canada's, it was revealed at a conference here between agricultural and marketing officials of the two countries.

Only meager details of the conference were made public and the meetings were marked by great privacy. M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary for Agriculture, L. A. Wheeler, Chief of Foreign Agricultural Services, and his assistant, D. F. Christy, made up the Washington delegation.

Situation in U. S.

The visitors explained to a group of Canadian Government officials the situation that faced United States with respect to its wheat surplus and prospects for disposing of it, having regard to the world situation.

Mr. Wilson asked the Canadian officials to describe in detail the system adopted in Canada for handling export wheat, with particular reference to the operations of the Canadian wheat board and its policy of fixed minimum prices.

George McIvor of Winnipeg, Chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, was in Ottawa for the conference and there were other permanent officials of the external affairs, agricultural and finance departments.

Export Policy

The visitors were told that the Canadian export policy was based on normal merchandising of wheat at competitive prices through regular channels. They indicated that the United States had the same policy with respect to selling at competitive prices and in response to the demands of the market.

In Washington Secretary Wallace of the Federal Bureau of Agriculture was quoted as saying the United States would offer to subsidize sales of wheat on the world markets, and that he hoped the program would "have the co-operation of Canada."

Secretary Wallace will be at the conference in Ste. Anne de Bellevue Saturday, but it has not been indicated whether or not he will visit Ottawa to follow up the investigations carried out by his departmental officials.

WINNIPEG (CP) — The prairie wheat crop has just been estimated at 343,000,000 bushels by the Sanford Evans Statistical Service's weekly news report, based on telegraphic reports from 356 points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

The crop report placed probable production in Manitoba at 54,000,000 bushels, Saskatchewan 151,000, and Alberta 138,000,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said world wheat prices for the 1939-40 marketing year will remain low relative to prices in recent years unless there is a material reduction in acreage next year or an improvement in world economic conditions.

The Bureau said that on the other hand, if American production next year is kept in line with the Agriculture Department's wheat program, prices in this country "probably will average somewhat above world levels."

The department is asking wheat growers to seed only 55,000,000 acres for the 1939 crop, compared with 80,000,000 acres planted for this year's crop.

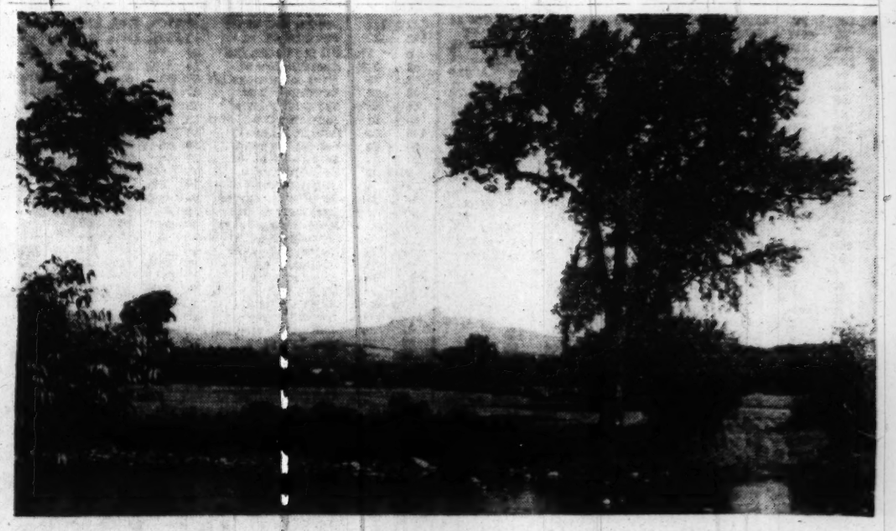
The bureau said current crop prospects indicated the world supply of wheat was about 495,000,000 bushels more than a year ago.

"If there is not much change in demand," the bureau said, "the large wheat supply in prospect this year will result in lower world prices than in the 1937-38 marketing years."

Shoe Wage-Cut Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. H. — Hubbard Shoe Co. will restore a wage-cut of about 10 per cent made last November at its East Rochester plant, employing about 350. The restoration will be retroactive to August 1, and was signed by President Katz and the Honest Deal Organization, Inc., representing the workers, after three weeks' negotiations.



Away from the city's traffic and dust you can find refreshing quiet



Far from the fumes and heat of the city are quiet, comfortable hotels set in verdant valleys and hillsides. Near them crystal waters ripple to passing breezes, trees arch their branches in benediction, and hills raise their crowns into azure skies.

There may be found peace and inspiration. Many hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are in such a setting. In planning your vacation consult Monitor advertisements for the type of accommodation you desire.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Earnings of Food Trade Drop in '37; Demand Is Stable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The earnings of 18 leading food companies, other than meat packing and sugar, totaled almost 20 per cent less last year than in 1936, largely owing to heavy inventory losses, according to Winthrop W. Case in the current issue of the Annalist.

Earnings in 1937, according to the report, amounted to $97,046,000, as against $119,997,000 in 1936, but were otherwise the highest since 1931, when they totaled $135,384,000. Compared with 1929, when these companies earned $181,666,000, the decline has been more than 46 per cent, most of which represents the fall in commodity prices since that time.

Demand Is Stable

Reflecting the greater drop in agricultural prices than in retail quotations since a year ago, earning of 12 companies during the first half of 1938 showed a reduced rate of decline from last year. January-June earnings of $43,132,000 were 18 per cent under the $46,672,000 earned in the first half of 1937.

The outstanding characteristic of the industry as a whole is of course the stability of the demand for its products, and therefore of its earnings. A corollary of the stable demand is the fact that any increase in total food sales is dependent primarily on the growth of the population and the raising of the standard of living. Since both of these change but slowly (the first, indeed, now tending to disappear), any sudden increase in total volume of sales is not to be looked for, notwithstanding aggressive sales promotion efforts.

Room for Growth

Although the total sales volume is thus outside the control of the industry, the sales, and therefore the earnings, of individual companies are liable to much wider variations and are in many cases susceptible of considerable stimulation and expansion as the result of vigorous promotional policies.

The choice of fancy rather than of simple or unpackaged goods, of dairy products and fruits as against meats, of fresh rather than of canned vegetables, depends both on the advertising policies of the companies and on the general level of consumer income—that is to say, on general business conditions and the position of the country in the business cycle.

Despite the limitations on the expansion of total sales, there is, therefore, considerable room for growth by aggressive advertising and other promotion on the part of alert enterprises—for the most part, however, at the expense of weaker competitors or of competing products.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜ 43-'41 Mch	107.10	107.10	107.10
1 3⅜s '41	107.28	107.28	107.28
5 3¼s '43-'43	109.27	109.27	109.26
1 3⅜s '47-'43	110.8	110.8	110.8
4 3¼s '43-'43	109.27	109.26	109.26
5 4s '54-'44 reg.	114.15	114.15	114.15
1 2¾s '47-'54	106.20	106.20	106.20
1 3⅛s '49-'46	108.28	108.28	108.28
16 2½s '53-'49	102.8	102.7	102.7
1 2¾s '54-'51	103.22	103.23	103.23
71 2⅞s '60-'55	104.10	104.10	104.7
3 2¾s '59-'56	103.2	103.2	103.2
16 2¾s '63-'58	102.11	102.9	102.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-'42	106.3	106.3	106.3
2 2¾s '47-'42	105.2	105.2	105.2
5 3s '49-'44	106.14	106.14	106.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
31 Allegheny 5s 50 st	28	28	28
9 Alleg Val 4s '42	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95	95	95
1 Allis Cham 4s '52	113½	113½	113½
6 Am & For P5s 2030	54¾	53¾	54¾
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3 Am T & T 3¼s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Am T & T 3¼s '61	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
14 AnacondaCop4½s '50	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
11 Arm Del 4s '57	99⅛	99	99
3 Arm Del 4s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 AT&SF 4s '95	106	106	106
19 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101¼	100¾	100¾
8 ACL clt 4s '52	62	62	62
1 ACLine 4½s '64	67¾	67¾	67¾
21 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	22½	22½
8 B&O 1st 5s '58	44½	43¾	44½
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	21¼	21	21
10 B&O 5s '96F	21	20¼	21
36 B&O 5s 2000D	20½	19¼	20½
57 B&O cv 4½s '60	16¾	16⅛	16½
19 B&O 4s '48	44¼	43⅞	44¼
10 B&O 4s '48 reg	39	39	39
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 BellTPa 5s '48B	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105½	105⅜	105½
12 BethStl 3⅜s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
15 BethStl 3½s '52	95¾	95¼	95¾
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	31½	31⅜	31½
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	28½	28½	28½
20 BklyMan Tr 4½s '66	63	62½	62¾
1 BklyUn El 1st 5s '50	79	79	79
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104	104	104
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	95	95	95
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2 Bush Term 5s '55	47	47	47
1 Can Sou 5s '62	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Can Nat 5s'69Jly	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	115	115
3 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅞	98¼	98½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	93½	93½	93½
17 Can Pac 4s perp	80	79⅛	80
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 Cen Ill E G 5s '51	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	54	54	54
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	30	29⅞	30
13 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	78½	78¾
1 C & O 3½s '95 D	94½	94¼	94½
60 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93¼	93	93¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	88	88	88
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	96⅛	95½	96⅛
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	102	102
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14½	14¼	14½
4 Chi Gt West 4s '59	22	21⅝	22
8 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	9⅞	10
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23½	23½	23½
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	9	9
2 CRIP&P cv 4½s '60	4⅛	4	4
2 C R I & P 4s '88	19	19	19
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	61½	61½	61½
1 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	45	45	45
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	88½	88½	88½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	73½	73	73½
15 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	107	106¾	107
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Col & So 4½s '80	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	94	94	94
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
7 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
2 Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105	105	105
11 Comwlth cv 3½s '58	106⅛	105⅞	106
2 Conn R&L4½s '51st	108	108	108
49 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105⅝
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
19 Con Edis 3½s '58	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
5 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103⅜
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	55	55	55
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	34½	34½
27 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	57	56	56
12 D & R G 4s '36	13	13	13
4 D & R G West 5s '55	7	7	7
8 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5	4⅞	5
15 D & R G West 5s '78	11⅞	11	11¾
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	109	109	109
6 Det T Tun 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Ed Ill N Y 5s '95	132	132	132
27 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107⅝	107	107
2 Erie rfg 4s '67	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	14½	14½
9 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104	103¾	104
23 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½	100½
25 Gen M Accept 3¼s'51	105	105	105
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99	99	99
3 Goodrich 6s '45	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100½	100½	100½
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95⅝	95½	95½
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	70½	70½	70½
4 G Bay&W deb B	9	8⅝	9
2 Greenbrier Ry4s '40	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	95½	95½	95½
2 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34½	34	34½
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	53	53	53
14 Hud&Han inc5s '57	16¾	16¼	16¼
6 Ill Bell Tel3½s'70B	110	109¾	109¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	47	45¾	45¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51½	51⅜	51½
42 Ill Cen 4¾s '6	42⅛	41½	41½
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	47	46	46
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44	43½	43½
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31½	31½	31½
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16	16	16
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80	79¾	79¾
12 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	44½	44	44
1 Int Paper 6s '55	87	87	87
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	85½	85½	85½
21 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Int T&T 4½s'52	70½	70⅜	70½
2 Int T&T 5s'55	72	72	72
3 Jones&L St4¼s'61	96¾	96½	96½
1 K C South 5s'50	71¼	71¼	71¼
6 K C Term 4s'60	107	106⅞	107
1 Kings Co Elev 4s'49	80	80	80
4 Koppers Co 4s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	53½	53½	53½
2 Lac Gas 5s'39	86½	86½	86½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	32	32
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	37	37	37
3 Leh Val NY4½s'40	46½	46½	46½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19½	19¼	19⅜
24 Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	17⅝	17¾
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	123½	123½	123½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	82½	82½	82½
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	121½	121½	121½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	81½	81½	81½
50 Lou&N 2003	90	90	90
16 Louis & N un 4s'40	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
11 MilElRy&L 5s'61 B	103½	103¼	103½
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	7⅝	7½	7½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	8½	8½	8½
2 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	43	43	43
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	20½	20¼	20½
4 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4½	4½	4½
9 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	20⅛	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	20	20	20
3 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	19½	19½	19½
22 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	6	5⅞	5⅞
34 Mob & Oh 5s'38	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
2 Mob & O 4½s'77	23½	23½	23½
1 MonWPaPbSv 4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	95	94½	95
2 Mor & Essex 5s'55	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	53	52⅝	53
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100½	100½	100½
7 NY & Putn 4s '93	58	58	58
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	62	62¼
13 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56⅜	56½
5 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
5 NYC 3¼ '52	70	70	70
16 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56¾	56¼	56¼
13 NYC&HR 3½s '97	84¾	84¾	84¾
19 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	48¼	47¾	47⅞
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	46	45½	46
10 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	40¼	39½	40¼
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	102	102	102
2 NY Dock 5s 47	49½	49½	49½
11 NY Edis 3¼s 65	105¼	105	105¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	106	106	106
1 NY Greenwd L 5s 46	18	18	18
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 NY Ry 6s '58 st	104¼	103⅞	104¼
1 NY Tel 4½s 39	104½	104½	104½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s46	4½	4⅜	4½
1 Nor Am Co 5s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	104½	104½	104½
2 Nor Am Ed 5s57A	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	103	103	103
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	71	70½	70½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	57	57
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	84½	84½	84½
27 Nor Pac 3s 2047	51	51	51
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
25 Oklahoma GE 4s '46	102	101¾	102
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	103	102½	103
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	75	74¾	75
10 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
10 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	106	106	106
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	63	62⅞	63
19 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101¾	101⅝	101½
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	106	106
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97½	97	97¼
11 Pen RR 3¼s'52	85	84½	84¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112½	112½	112½
13 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114	114	114
5 Phila Co 5s '67	95½	95⅜	95½
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109	109	109
10 Phil Read C&I6s'49	5⅛	5	5
10 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	102⅝	102	102¼
12 PCC & St L 4½s'77	95	94¾	95
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	46	46	46
3 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	60	59¾	59¾
22 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	16½	16⅜	16⅜
3 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	62¼	62¼	62¼
11 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	103	103	103
5 Republic Steel ½s 54	107	107	107
49 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90½	90	90¼
34 Republic Steel 4½s'56	90½	90⅛	90⅛
2 Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106	106	106
9 Rio Gr W clt 5s '49	17¼	17	17
2 St LIM & S 4s R&G '33	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 St L S F 4½s '78	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 St L S W 5s '52	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1 St L S W rfg 5s '90	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 SA & A Pass 4s '43	60½	60½	60½
7 Sante Fe P & P 5s '42	110	110	110
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7	7	7
9 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14½	14¼	14¼
2 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	3½	3½	3½
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Simmons 4s '52	97½	97	97½
6 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	102¾	102¾
10 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2 So Bell T & T 3¼s '62	104¾	104½	104¾
4 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51⅝	51¼	51¼
22 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50⅞	50½	50½
35 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	70	69¼	69½
2 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	62	62	62
33 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	56	55½	56
1 South Ry 6½s '56	66	66	66
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	61	61	61
5 South Ry cn 5s '94	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
27 South Ry gen 4s '56	47½	46¾	46¾
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	11½	11½	11½
3 Staley Mfg 4s '46	105	104¾	104¾
9 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	85	84¾	85
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106	106	106
10 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	92½	92	92
3 T RR A St L 4s '53	103½	103½	103½
6 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	85½	85½	85½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	85½	85½	85½
4 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7½	7⅜	7½
2 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	74	74	74
34 US Steel 3¼s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51ww	92¾	92½	92½
10 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	92⅝	92¼	92¼
6 Utah P & L 5s '44	93	92⅞	92⅞
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	46¼	46¼	46¼
11 Util P&L 5s '59	46½	46¼	46¼
1 Va & SW vn 5s '58	57¾	57¾	57¾
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104⅛	104	104⅛
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	29	29	29
1 Walker H 4¼s'45	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Walwrth 4s '55	69	69	69
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	36	36	36
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 West Shore 4s 2361	56½	56	56½
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49½	49½	49½
12 WestVaP&Pap 4½s '52	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Westn2Md 4s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	26	26	26
5 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	25	25	25
5 Western Un 5s '51	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Western Un 5s '60	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101½	101½
4 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅞	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	69	69	69
3 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Argentine 4½s '71	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2 Australia 5s '55	105¾	105½	105½
17 Australia 4½s '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Begium 7s '55	112	112	112
2 Belgium 6s '55	104½	104½	104½
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Berl City El 6s '55	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1 Brazil 8s '51	15	15	15
4 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 Budapest 6s '62	13	13	13
6 Canada 3s 67	99¼	99	99¼
3 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	18	18	18
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	18	17⅞	18
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	97	96¾	97
7 Cuba 5½s 45	65	64	65
1 Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Cuba 5½s 77	54	53	54
1 Denmark 6s 42	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Denmark 4½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Dresd 7s 45	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
24 Fiat 7s 46	100	100	100
1 Frankfort 6½s 53	20½	20½	20½
2 CerCAgLoans6½s 58	27¾	27¾	27¾
8 GerGov 5½s65	24½	24¼	24¼
2 Ger Gen El 7s 45	50	50	50
1 Ger Gen El 6½s 40	50	50	50
2 Ger Gen El 6s 48	50	50	50
5 GtConElPJap6½s'50	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Hamburg St 6s '46	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Italy 7s 1951	73¾	73½	73½
2 Japan 6½s '54	71	71	71
26 Japan 5½s '65	51½	51	51¼
2 Leipzig 7s '47	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 Met Water 5½s '50	102	102	102
9 Minas Ger 6½s '59	13	13	13
18 Orient Dev 6s '53	51⅝	51	51
15 Orient Dev 5½s '58	46½	46	46
4 Panama 5s '63 A	55⅛	44	44⅛
2 Panama 5s '63A st asd	48¾	48⅝	48¾
4 Peru 7s '59	10	10	10
10 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Poland 8s '50	36	36	36
5 Poland 7s '47	55	54⅝	55
5 Porto Aleg 8s'61	8½	8½	8½
1 Prussia 6½s'51	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Rhine Westph 6s'52	29⅝	29¾	29¾
22 Rome 6½s'52	61⅝	61	61⅝
1 Saarbrueck 6s'53	22	22	22
3 Sao Paulo St 8s'36	16	16	16
5 Sao Paulo St 7s'56	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Sao Paulo St 6s'68	9	9	9
7 Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	52¼	51⅞	51⅞
2 Silesia Ld Assn 6s'47	29½	29½	29½
4 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	44⅝	44½	44½
2 Tokyo City 5½s'61	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
6 Tokyo City 5s'52	40	39⅝	40
11 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	50¼	49¾	49¾
1 Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79	42½	42½	42½
2 Westph UnElP 6s'53	23	23	23
1 Yokohama 6s '61	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝

Total today, 2,878,000; previous day, 5,282,575; week ago, 5,041,250; year ago, 5,737,450; two years ago, 10,742,000; Jan 1 to date, 1,150,352,355; year ago, 1,998,337,725; two years ago, 2,274,638,000.

TVA to Continue Study of Berry Marble Situation

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority returned to Knoxville after three days at Chattanooga during which it heard testimony designed to show that private power interests had sought to thwart public power by propaganda.

Committee Counsel Francis Biddle said the investigators would continue a study of the Berry marble case, in which claims were made by Senator George Berry (D-Tenn.) and associates that marble holdings in the Norris Dam area were ruined.

Dr. A. E. Morgan, ousted TVA chairman, was first on call and Mr. Biddle said H. A. Morgan, now chairman, would follow him. David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director, testified earlier.

Evidence presented before the committee was designed to show that the Tennessee Electric Power Company, which operates in Chattanooga, shifted its advertising from the Chattanooga News, friendly to TVA and public power, to the Free Press, opposed to municipally owned power systems.

Testimony was introduced also to show that power company representatives had tried to dissuade farmers from signing up for TVA power, telling them there was "a bunch of Yankees behind it" and that the lines never would be erected.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.4 P. C. in Week; 23.1 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 597,918 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended August 20.

This was an increase of 8,357 cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 172,232, or 23.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 324,905 or 35.2 per cent, compared with 1930.

Loadings improved a little more than seasonally with coal and miscellaneous freight both showing moderate gains.

The grain group was the only one to decline.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	—Incr.over— Last week	a yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	235,736	4,819	74,308
Less-than-carlot mer	149,307	771	†17,660
Coal	95,293	3,776	†20,840
Grain and grain prod	45,777	†2,119	2,398
Livestock	12,059	114	†2,950
Forest products	30,025	301	†11,156
Ore	24,962	164	†49,956
Coke	4,759	531	†4,760

†Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 26

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.87⅝	$4.88¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.87¾	4.88¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0273⅜	.0273¾	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2291	.2292	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4009	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5468	.5472	§
Sweden—krona	.2515	.2517	.4537
Norway—krone	.2451	.2453	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2178	.2180	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill's	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345½	.0345½	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0215¾	.0215¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886½	.1886½	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074½	.0074½	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2570	.2575	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2125	.2137½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4275	.4275	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2846	.2847	.8440
India—rupee	.3629	.3631	.6180
Java—florin	.5471	.5485	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3056	.3057	*
Shanghai—dol	.1737½	.1737½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5685	.5695	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2012½x	.2025x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	.62⅝	.63¼	.62⅛	.62⅛	+.00⅛
Dec.	.64¾	.65⅛	.63⅞	.64	
May	.67⅛	.67½	.66¼	.66¼	—.00⅛
Corn					
Sept.	.51⅝	.52⅝	.51⅜	.52	+.01
Dec.	.49⅝	.50⅛	.49⅜	.49⅝	+.00⅞
May	.52	.52⅝	.51½	.51⅞	+.00¾
Oats					
Sept.	.23⅞	.24⅛	.23⅝	.23⅝	
Dec.	.24¾	.24⅞	.24½	.24½	
Rye					
Sept.	.51¾	.42⅜	.41⅝	.41⅜	+.00¾
Dec.	.52⅞	.43½	.42½	.42⅝	+.00¾

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury for August 24: Receipts, $6,200,174.58; expenditures, $23,171,663.89; net balance, $2,275,045,361.44, including $1,679,138,351.37 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $22,040,548.52. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $748,769,182.57; expenditures, $1,319,057,463.67, including $392,607,384.25 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $570,288,281.10; gross debt, $37,520,097,715.38, an increase of $53,890,170.18 above the previous day; gold assets, $13,078,629,132.52.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, 10.12½; export, 10.25. Tin steady; spot and near by, 43.45; forward, 43.55. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.90-95; East St. Louis, 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward, 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and Chinese wolframite, unchanged.

Sugar Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
NY Sept No 3	1.89	1.95	1.89	1.94	+.06
Wld Sept No. 4	1.11b	1.12a			..
Wld Mar No. 4	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.06½	..

a-Asked, b-Bid.

Cuban Sugar Exports Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20 totaled 1,740,428 tons, raw value, a decrease of about 12.6 per cent from 1,991,433 tons in the comparable 1937 period, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (¾e)	27½	27½	27½
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
50	Agfa-Onsco	36	36	36
200	Ainsworth	9¼	9	9
100	Air Assoc	10	10	10
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	66¼	66¼	66¼
200	Allied Prod	11	11	11
150	Alum Co Am	115½	115	115½
250	Alum Ltd	126¼	125	125
250	Alum Ltd pf (6)	104	103¾	103¾
200	Am Airlines	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Am Box Board	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Am Centrifugal	1½	1½	1½
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	23¼	22¾	22⅞
2000	Am Gas&El (1.40)	27¾	26⅝	26⅝
50	Am G&E pf (6)	112¼	112¼	112¼
200	Am Gen	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Am Light & T (.90e)	14½	14½	14½
400	Am Maracaibo	¾	11/16	11/16
200	Am Republics (.10e)	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
100	Am Seal-Kap (.10e)	5	5	5
400	Am Superpow	¾	11/16	¾
200	Am Superpow pf	15	15	15
200	Ang-Wupp (.15e)	2	3¼	3⅛
20	Appal El P pf (7)	102	101¾	102
200	Arctur Rad Tube	3/16	3/16	3/16
100	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Art Met Wks (.80)	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
500	Ashland O & R (.40)	4½	4	4½
100	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Asso G & El A	11/16	⅝	11/16
200	Atl Cst Fish	4⅛	4	4
100	Atlas Ply	15½	15½	15½
700	Austin Silver M	⅝	9/16	⅝
300	Automat Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Avery & S pf xw	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Avery & S war	2	2	2
600	Aviation & Tran	2	2	2
50	Axton-Fis A	35	35	35
700	Babcock & Wil	25¾	25¼	25¾
400	Baldwin Loco war	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Baldwin Rub	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300	Bath Iron Wks	8¼	8⅛	8¼
10	Bell Tel Can	166¾	166¾	166¾
22	Bellanca Airc	6¾	6½	6⅝
50	Bens & Hedges	18	18	18
100	Berk & Gay F war	1/16	1/16	1/16
800	Bliss (E W)	11⅜	11	11
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	40½	40½	40½
400	Brewst Aero .20e	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Bridgpt Mach	7⅛	7	7
100	Brill B	1½	1½	1½
50	Brill pf	24	24	24
100	Br-Am Oil cpn ¾e	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Brown-F Dist	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Brown Rubber	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Buckeye P L ½e	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	101¼	101¼	101¼
100	Bunk Hill & S	15	15	15
100	Cab El Prod vtc	½	½	½
100	Carib Syn	1	1	1
500	Carnegie Met	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Carrier Corp	24¼	24	24
500	Casco Prod (1½e)	23	21	21
50	Celanese 1pf	82½	82½	82½
50	Celluloid pf	20½	20½	20½
70	Celluloid 1pf	56½	55½	56½
1000	Cen St El	½	½	½
100	Centrif Pipe (.40)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Chesebrough (4a)	113½	113½	113½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	69	69	69
25	Childs pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
600	Cities Service	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
200	Cit Svc pf	39⅝	39½	39½
200	City Auto Stpg	8¼	8	8¼
400	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Cleve El Illum (2)	36	36	36
200	Colon Develop	2⅞	2¾	2¾
400	Colon Devel cv pf	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Colts P F Arms	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
100	Colun O & G	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Comwlth & So war	⅛	1/16	1/16
10	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	25	25	25
50	Comm Pub Svc	21½	21½	21½
100	Cons Biscuit	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Cons Coppermin	6⅝	6¼	6¼
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	73	73	73
200	Cons Stl Corp	5⅛	5	5⅛
25	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	73½	73½	73½
300	Cont Oil Mex	¼	¼	¼
200	Cont Roll & Stl		¼	¼
200	Cont Roll & Stl	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cooper-Bess	8	8	8
100	Cosden Petro	1½	1½	1½
600	Creole Pet (½a)	22⅝	22	22⅛
100	Crocker-Wh El M	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
200	Darby Pet (½e)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
100	Dayton Rub	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Derby Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Det Mich Stove	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Det Paper Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Divco Twin Trk	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Draper Corp (5e)	63	62¾	62¾
75	Duke Power (1½e)	59¼	59¼	59¼
200	Duro-Test (.10e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
800	Eagle Pich Ld	11⅜	11	11⅛
800	East Gas & F	2	1½	1½
100	East G&F 6pf	14½	12½	13¾
425	East G&F pr pf	32¾	28½	28½
3500	El Bond & Sh	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝
400	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	56	55½	56
100	El Bob&Sh $5 pf (5)	49	49	49
200	Elect Share	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Electrographic (1)	12	12	12
200	Emp G&F 8% pf	50½	50½	50½
100	Emp G&F 7% pf	48¾	48½	48½
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	9½	9½	9½
500	Equity Corp	1⅛	1	1
1000	Esquire-Coron (1.20a)	12	11⅞	11⅞
300	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Falstaff Brew (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Ferro Enam	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Fire As Phil	56½	56½	56½
1400	Fisk Rub	8½	8¼	8⅜
25	Fisk Rub pf(6)	69	69	69
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (1¾k)	49¾	49¾	49¾
300	Ford M Can A(1)	21¼	21	21
100	Froedt G & M	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Fuller $3 cv	21	21	21
100	Gen Firebfg (.35e)	14	14	14
50	Godchaux Sug A(3e)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
100	Godchaux Sug B	13	13	13
100	Gorh Inc A	3	3	3
100	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gray Tel P S	9¼	9	9¼
275	Gt A&P 1st pf(7)	122	122	122
100	Gt Nor Pap 1a (1)	30	30	30
200	Greenf T&D	7½	7½	7½
4300	Grumm Airc E (¼e)	12½	12¼	12¼
100	Gulf Oil (½e)	43	42⅝	42⅝
100	Haloid (.40e)	12	12	12
100	Hartford Ray vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Hat Corp of Am B	4	4	4
100	Hewitt Rub (.45e)	11½	11½	11½
400	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	68½	67⅝	67⅝
100	Hygrade Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3	3
600	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¼	4⅛	4¼
600	Ill Iowa Pow pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Imp Chem Ind (.191e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Imp Tb Can (.42½e)	15½	15⅛	15½
600	Ins Co No Am (2a)	64⅞	64½	64½
200	Int Cig Mch (1½e)	22½	22	22
100	Int Hyd-El pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
400	Int Pap&P war	2⅞	2¾	2¾
500	Iter Radio (½e)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
300	Inter Vitam (.20e)	4	4⅜	4⅜
100	Inters Hm Eq (.44)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Inters Pw Del pf	5	4¾	4¾
150	Iron Firm vtc (1.20)	17½	17½	17½
800	Irving Air Ch (1)	13⅜	12½	13⅜
600	Jacobs (F L)	5⅛	5	5
300	Jeannett Gla	2	1¾	2
10	Jer C P&L 6pf (6)	72½	72½	72½
20	Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	82¼	82	82
100	Jones & Lau Stl	33	33	33
10	Kings C L pf B (7)	44	44	44
700	Kingston Prod	3	2⅞	3
600	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¾	3½	3½
300	Kott Corp (.20e)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	98½	98½	98½
100	Krueger Brew	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Lake Shre M (4)	53½	52¼	52¼
300	Lakey Fd & M	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
500	Lehigh C&N	5	5	5
200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Lion Oil (1)	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
100	Lit Bros	2½	2½	2½
550	Locke Stl Ch (1e)	16¼	16	16
1000	Lockheed Airc	14½	14¼	14⅜
300	Lone Star Gas	9⅞	9¾	9¾
100	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Louis L & E (.40)	7½	7½	7½
50	Lynch Corp (1½e)	36¼	36¼	36¼
700	Majestic Rad & T	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Manati Sug war	½	½	½
1000	Massey-Harris	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Master Elec (.65e)	16	16	16
200	May Hosiery pf (4)	52½	52	52
400	McWill Dredg	19⅝	19	19
25	Mead John (3a)	123¾	123¾	123¾
50	Mercant Strs (1e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Merritt-C & S	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Mich Bumper	⅜		
1700	Michigan G & O	3	2⅞	3
100	Michigan Sug	½	½	½
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Midvale (2½e)	5	65	65
100	Minn Min&M(.80e)	28¼	38¼	38¼
300	Molybdenum	6¼	5¾	5¾
300	Monogram Pict	2½	2½	2½
300	Mount City Cop	6⅞	6¾	6¾
300	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
300	MurrayOh Mfg(.15e)	11	11	11
50	Muskogee (¼e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Nat Auto Fib	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1400	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	12½	12½	12½
200	Nat Oil Prod (.60e)	33½	33½	33½
400	Nat Rub Mch	7⅜	7	7
500	Nat Sug Ref (1¼e)	14¼	13½	13½
300	Nat Trans (.35e)	8	7⅞	7⅞
200	Nat Tun&Mines	2	2	2
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	16½	16½	16½
10	NewEng T&T(4½e)	105	105	105
200	N.J Zinc (1½e)	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛
300	Newmont Min (1½e)	75¾	74¾	74¾
10	NYP&L 7% pf (7)	105	105	105
1300	Niag Hud Pow	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Niag Sh Md B	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	41¼	41	41
400	Nipissing Mns(.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	4½	4½	4½
50	Nor Am L & P pf	42	42	42
400	Nor Sta Pw A	11⅜	10¾	10¾
100	Ohio Oil pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	34¼	34¼	34¼
200	Pac G&E 6 pf	30⅛	30	30
200	Pac G&E5½spf(1⅜)	27½	27½	27½
200	Pantepec Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Pender Gr B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Pennroad (1¼g)	2	2	2
100	Pa-Cent Airl	7½	7½	7½
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	84	84	84
25	Pa Salt	157	157	157
200	PaWat & Pow (4½e)	68	68	68
100	Philips Pkg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Phoen Sec pf	20⅝	20½	20½
100	Phoenix Sec	4	4	4
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	20½	20½	20½
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Pitts & Lake E (½e)	55⅛	55	55
200	Pitts Porg	8½	8½	8½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (½e)	102	101⅝	101⅝
100	Plough inc (.35e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Potrero Sugar	½	½	½
1800	Premier Gld (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Prosperity Co B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Prov Gas (.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	P S Ind $6 pf	20	20	20
25	Pug Sd P & L $5 pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
100	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	18⅞	18¾	18¾
50	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150½	150½	150½
100	Rwy & Lgt Sec	10½	10½	10½
100	Reliance E&E (½e)	11	11	11
300	Richmond Rad	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	Root Pet	2¼	2⅛	2¼
600	Rustless I&S	8½	8⅜	8½
25	Safety CarH&L(1e)	66	66	66
200	St Regis Pap	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Samson Unit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Scran-SBW pf	25	24	25
100	Scullin Stl	8	8	8
300	Seiberling Rub	3	3¼	3½
100	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Seton Leather (½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Seversky Airc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Shattuck-Denn	7½	7½	7½
10	Shrew-Wms pf (5)	114	114	114
100	Silex (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Simmons HarGPt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Simplicity Pat	4	4	4
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	249	249	249
100	Solar Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Sonotone	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Soss Mfg	7	6½	6½
1800	St Oil Ky	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	St Oil Neb	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	21¾	21½	21¾
100	Stand Tube B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Starrett Corp vtc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3200	Sterchi Br St 1 pf (3)	8	7¾	7¾
100	Sterl Alum Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Stetson (JB)	8½	8½	8½
100	Stinnes (H)	1½	1½	1½
300	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Sunray O cv pf (2¾)	39	39	39
100	Swan-Finch Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Taggart	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Tastyeast A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Technicolor (½e)	23¾	23¼	23¾
200	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Trans-Lux	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Tubize Chat A	35	35	35
100	Union Prem FS (1)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
700	United Airc war	10⅜	10	10
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Unit Gas	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Unit Gas pf (7)	97	96	97
100	Unit Gas war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Unit Lt & P pf	23¼	22½	22½
900	Unit Shipyds A	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Unit Shipyds B	1¼	1¼	1¼
475	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	80½	79¾	80⅛
200	Uit Specialts	6	5⅞	6
50	US & I Sec pf	61½	61½	61½
1200	US Foil B	6¼	6	6
100	US Radiator	6	6	6
100	Unit Wall Paper(10e)	2½	2½	2½
700	Univ Corp vtc	3½	3⅜	3½
50	Univ Prod (.30e)	15½	15½	15½
3	Util Power &Lt	¼	¼	¼
150	Util P&L pf	11½	11	11½
300	Util & Ind pf	1½	1½	1½
100	Valspar Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Valspar pf	32	32	32
100	Venez Mex Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Vogt Mfg	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Walker Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Wayne Knit M	8½	8¼	8½
200	Weisbaum B-B (.40e)	7⅛	7	7
300	West Va C & C	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Wilson-Jones (¼e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Wolverine Port Cem	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Wolverine Tube	7	7	7
2900	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	7⅞	7⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s '51	91¾	91	91¾
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	82	81½	82
3 Ala Pow 5s '56	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21 Am G & E 5s 2028	109⅛	109⅛	109
10 Am P & L 2016	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 As G&E 5½s '38 IC	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 As G & E 5s '50	32	32	32
1 As G & E 5½s '77	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
4 As G & E 5s '68	31	30	30¼
2 As G & E 4½s '48	28	28	28
2 As G & E 4½s '49C	28	28	28
5 Baldw L 6s'50	84	84	84
12 Bell T Can 5s'55a	113	112⅛	113
1 Bell T Can 5s'57b	121	121	121
1 Can Pac 6s'42	104	104	104
7 Caro P&L 5s'56	95¼	95	95
20 Cen IllPS 5s'68g	103	103	103
2 Cen Ill PS 4½s'67f	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
17 Cen P&L 5s'56	94½	94⅜	94⅜
27 Cen Pow 5s'57d	94	90½	91
11 Cen StEl 5½s'54	34	33¾	33¾
4 Cen StEl 5s'48	34¼	34	34
4 Cen StP&L 5½s'53	53½	53	53½
1 Chi Dist E 6s '61 B	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
18 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	49¼	48¼	49¼
2 Cin St Ry 5½s '52	72	72	72
7 Cities Ser 5s '58	65	64¼	64¼
20 Cities Ser 5s '50	65¾	65	65
5 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101⅝	101¼	101¼
2 Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	63½	63½	63½
17 Cit C2Pow 5½s '52	63½	63¼	63½
2 Commun P&L 5s '57	75	75	75
2 Con G Balt 4½s '54	123½	123½	123½
16 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	80½	80	80
8 Cudahy Pack 3¾3¾s'55	98½	98¼	98½
7 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Det C Gas 5s'50 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Det Int Br 6½s'52	4	4	4
31 East G&F 4s'56 A	73½	70½	71
3 Edisn El Illum 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
5 Elec P&L 5s 2030	74	74	74
1 Empire Dist E 5s'52	96	96	96
14 Emp O&R 5½s'42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Fstone Cot M 5s'48	103½	103⅜	103½
11 Fla P&L 5s'54	92⅝	92½	92⅝
1 Fla Pow 4s'66 C	86½	86½	86½
6 Gatin P25s'56	104⅛	104	104
4 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	79	78	78½
30 Geo Pow 5s '67	92¾	92¾	92½
4 Hacken Wat 5s '77A	103	103	103
3 Heller (W) & Co 4s '46	94½	94½	94½
4 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	93⅝	93	93
11 Ill Pow & L 5½s' 57	83¼	83	83¼
2 IllPow&L 6s '53	99¾	99½	99½
1 IllPow&L 5½s '54B	96½	96½	96½
5 Ind El 6s '47	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
3 Ind El 6½s '53B	97	96¾	96¾
5 Ind E 5s 51C	84	83½	83½
1 It Sup Pw 6s '63A	41	41	41
7 Jer CenP&L 4½s '61C	105	104⅝	105
6 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
1 Kan G&E 6s 2022A	115	115	115
1 Ky Util 6½s '48 D	98	98	98
6 Ky Util 5s '69 I	83	82¼	82½
2 Lake SupDP3½s'66A	99	99	99
2 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Lex Util 5s '52	98	97½	97½
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Lou P&L 5s '57	105	104¾	104¾
35 Memph P&L 5s '48	91	90½	91
2 Metro Ed 4s '71	106	106	106
1 Metro Ed 4s '65 G	108	108	108
1 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 Minn P&L 4½s '78	95⅞	95¼	95¼
9 Mnnn P&L 5s '55	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Miss Pow 5s '55	79	79	79
6 Miss Riv P 5s '51	108⅛	108	108
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Mont Dak P 5½s '44	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Nassau & Suf 5s '45	84	83¾	84
1 Nat PL 6s 2026 A	92	92	92
2 Nebr Pw 6s 2022 A	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	81	81	81
2 N Eng G&E 5s '50	54	54	54
3 N Eng G&E 5s 48	54	54	54
5 N Eng G&E 5s 47	56¾	56¾	56¾
6 N Eng Pow 5s 54	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
2 N Eng Pow Co 3¼ 61	105½	105½	105½
1 N Orl P S 6s 49 A	83	83	83
2 NY Pow&Lt4½s67	107½	107½	107½
2 NY St E&G 4½s80	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Nor Am L&P 5½s 56	88⅛	88	88
1 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	47¾	47¾	47¾
19 Nor Ind Pb S 5s 66C	104½	104½	104½
4 Nor Ind PS 4½s70E	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Nor'west P S 5s 57	95¼	95⅞	95¼
2 Ogden Gas 5s 45	107	107	107
1 Ohio Pow 5s 52 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ohi Pw 4½s '56 D	104	104	104
1 Okla Nat G 4½s '51 A	104½	104½	104½
4 Pac Coast P 5s '40	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pac L&P 5s '41	114¾	114¾	114¾
10 Pac P&L 5s '55	76⅞	76½	76¾
2 Pe Ce P&L 4½s '77	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 Pen Pub S 5s '54 D	103	103	103
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	93½	93½	93½
3 Portland G&C 5s'40	66	65¼	65½
4 Potomc Ed 5s'56e	108	108	108
3 Pow CorCan4½s'59b	98½	98½	98½
2 PubSv N Ill5s'56	110 11-32	110 11-32	110 11-32
11 Pub SNIll 5s'66c	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 PubSNIll4½s'80e	103	103	103
2 PubSNIll 4½s'81f	103	102⅞	102⅞
3 Pub S N Ill 4½ '60 I	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	143¾	143¾	143¾
15 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	78¾	78⅛	78⅛
11 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	74¾	74	74
5 Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	72½	72½	72½
1 Safe Har W 4½s '79	109	109	109
1 Scullin Stl 3s '51	58¼	58¼	58¼
6 Shaw W & P 4½s '70D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 S E P & L 6s 2025 A	92	92	92
4 South Car Pr 5s '57	81½	81½	81½
1 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105	105	105
23 So Cal Ed 5s '60 B	108½	108½	108½
1 So'west A Te15s'61A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 So'west L&P 5s '57A	103	103	103
3 So'wes P&L 6s2022A	84½	83½	84½
12 Stand G&E 6s '48	53	53	53
17 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	53	52¼	52¾
3 Stand G&E 6s '51	52	51⅞	52
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	52	52	52
1 Stand Inv 5½s '39	78	78	78
19 Stand P&L 6s '57	51	49¾	50⅞
6 Starrett Corp 5s '50	34⅝	34	34
66 Tenn Pub S 5s '70	100	99½	100
7 Tex El S 5s '60	95½	95⅛	95½
6 Tex P&L 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Toledo Ed 5s '62	105½	105½	105½
11 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	58	57⅞	57⅞
1 Unit L&P 6½s '74	73½	73½	73½
8 Unit L&P 6s '75	70½	70½	70½
1 Unit L&Ry 5s '52	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
2 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	82	82	82
3 Virg Pub S 6s'46	84½	84	84
32 Virg P S 5½s'46A	88½	88	88½
6 Virg Pub S 5s'50B	86	85	86
1 Waldorf-Ast 5s'54	23⅛	23½	23½
5 Wash Wat P 5s'60	105⅛	105¾	105⅜
16 West Tex Ut 5s'57A	94½	94	94
2 W Un G&E 5½s'55A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Agri Mtg 7s'47ct	24	24	24
23 Cubn Tob 5s'44	68	66	67
1 Fin R M Bk 5s'61st	104	104	104
1 Ger C Mun 6s'47	21	21	21
1 Hanover City 7s '39	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	80	80	80
4 Pied El 6½s '60 A	53½	53½	53¼
1 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Terni Elec 6½s '53	54½	54½	54½
2 Unit El Svc 7s '56	57	57	57

Total bond sales today (estimated) $1,100,000; year ago, $921,000.

†Officially listed on application of the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Prosperous New Season Expected In Movie Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because of the prospect for larger theater attendance and for some letup on the high amortization charges resulting from the expensive films of last fall, the motion picture industry can look forward with confidence to a good fall season, in the opinion of Standard Statistics Company.

The rising level of public spending power is not the only factor pointing to improving earnings for the motion picture industry. The season which came to a close Aug. 1 was burdened not only by smaller attendance and, in some localities, lower admission prices, but by continued high amortization charges on expensive films released last fall. This condition created a third obstacle to satisfactory operating profits, for lower attendance and high amortization forced producers to cut other costs to a point at which picture quality suffered.

The industry's effort to work off these sub-average films before the start of the new season probably brought attendance to its summer low around mid-July. Since then the rise has been fairly steady and, on a country-wide basis, of better than seasonal proportions.

With the stimulus of several current box-office successes plus the several reputedly excellent pictures scheduled for release during the next two or three months, the gains in attendance should continue well into the fourth quarter.

Economies which the industry put into effect early this year and the facts that part of present amortization costs are gauged to depression attendance levels indicate that net earnings should recover faster than gross.

Bank Clearings Drop Smallest in 5 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended Aug. 24 showed the smallest decline from a year ago in the last five weeks, Dun and Bradstreet reported.

Turnover in the latest period of $4,413,859,000 represented a decrease of 7.3 per cent from $4,759,835,000 in the like 1937 week, against a 12.2 per cent drop shown in the similar comparison a week ago. From the preceding week there was a drop of $674,850,000.

New York volume of $2,677,972,000 was 1.2 per cent under $2,711,298,000 last year. Transaction in outside centers totaled $1,735,887,000 compared with $2,048,537,000 in 1937, a loss of 15.3 per cent.

Only two outside cities reported percentage gains over the like 1937 week; Richmond 3.6 per cent and Dallas, 1.6 per cent. Outstanding losers included: Pittsburgh, 27.3; Cincinnati, 25.9; Cleveland, 25.6; Seattle, 23.8.

Clearings at Chicago of $238,700,000 were 23.8 per cent under $313,400,000 last year.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	86¼	86	86	86¼
8.00	Bos Edison	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	16½	16½	16½	16
..	Bos&Me at D pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
..	Copper Range	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
..	E Gas & Fuel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2¾
4.50	E G&F pr pf	33	28⅞	28⅞	33
1.00	Employ Grp	20⅛	20	20	20
2.50	Fir N Stor	33	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞
..	Hath Bak A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
..	Isle Royale	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
..	Mass Ut Assoc	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅝
.50a	Narr Rac A	5	4⅞	5	5
6.25a	NE Tel&Tel	105	104½	104½	104⅛
..	North Butte	52c	45c	52c	48c
..	Quincy Min	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
.60b	Sh'wmt As	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
3.10d	Torrington	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅞
..	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2.50	Un Sh M	80¼	79¾	80	79⅞
1.50	Un Sh M pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct	8.31	8.39	8.27	8.34	+.14
Dec.	8.36	8.48	8.33	8.42	+.14
Jan.	8.34	8.46	8.34	8.42	+.14
March	8.32	8.46	8.29	8.39	+.13
May	8.28	8.43	8.28	8.38	+.12
July	8.25	8.41	8.25	8.35	+.12

Spots 8.46, up 10 points.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.56	4.59	4.56	4.57	+.03
January	4.64	4.67	4.64	4.66	+.03
March	4.68	4.72	4.68	4.70	+.03
May	4.71	4.74	4.71	4.73	+.03

Spots 4.57, up 3 points.

Tire Shipments Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—July shipments of automobile tires amounted to 3,347,431 units, compared with 4,066,918 in June and 5,190,107 in July, 1937, according to Rubber Manufacturers Association. Production in July was 3,352,601 units, against 3,109,170 in June and 4,291,660 in July, last year. Inventories in hands of manufacturers on July 31, were 8,201,415 units, compared with 8,762,674 on June 30, and 11,654,114 on July 31, 1937.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec (new)	11.54	11.55	11.47	11.55	—.10

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	12¼	12	12	Aug12
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	64½	64½	64½	Aug19
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	60	83½	83	83	Aug25
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	Aug23
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	50	78	78	78	
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	30	7	7	7	Aug25
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	10	69½	69½	69½	
76	48⅛	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	76	76	76	Aug25
48	18	Cushman $8 pf	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	Aug23
108¾	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	Aug24
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug22
7¾	4⅜	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
39¼	25	Devoe&Ray A (1¾e)	110	34	34	34	
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A(2½)	30	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Aug25
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	50	110	110	110	Aug 8
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	40	116	115½	115½	Aug22
171	157	Eastman pf (6)	10	169	169	169	Aug
109	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	50	108¾	108⅛	108¾	+¼
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	60	7¾	7	7	—½
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	20	77	76	76	Aug23
21¼	15	Filenes Sons (½e)	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅞
103¼	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	110	102⅛	101	102	
74	50	Foster Wheeler pf	20	70	70	70	Aug24
43	25	Frank Simon pf	10	40	40	40	Aug19
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	130	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—2⅝
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	110	93¾	93	93¾	Aug24
135	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	130	130	130	—1½
121	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	30	120	120	120	+3
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	20	36	36	36	Aug22
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	40	123	123	123	—1
106	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	90	106	106	106	Aug20
95	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	95	95	95	Aug11
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	10	23	23	23	—1
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	77	77	77	+7
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	10	58½	58½	58½	—1½
135¾	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	50	136¼	136¼	136¼	+½
40	35	Green B & W (7½g)	20	40	40	40	Aug24
50	34¼	Greene Cananea (3)	10	49	49	49	Jul 27
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	40	19	18	18	Aug10
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	50	34	34	34	Aug23
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	20	98	98	98	Aug23
98	83	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	20	93	93	93	Aug23
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	129	129	129	Aug16
71¼	50¼	Hat Cp Am pf (6½)	10	70	70	70	Aug19
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	20	150	149½	150	Aug25
134½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	134	134	134	—½
117	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	30	117	115½	117	Aug25
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	105	105	105	Aug15
38⅞	23	Ill Central LL (4)	90	36½	36	36½	Aug23
143	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	20	143	143	143	Aug12
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	60	85¼	85¼	85¼	Apr17
6	2¼	Int Ry Centl Am	300	4½	4½	4½	+½
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf (3¾k)	30	47	46½	46½	—1¼
72	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	40	70	70	70	+2
77	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	20	75	75	75	Aug24
120	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	116	116	116	Aug12
130	123	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128	128	128	
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	150	64½	64	64	
120½	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	120	120	120	Aug22
85	63	Keith-AO pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Aug16
92½	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	95	95	95	+3
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Aug25
19½	9	Kinney (GR) pr pf	20	15½	15½	15½	—¼
18	8	Laclede Gas	50	14¼	13	14¼	Aug25
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	10	24	24	24	Aug19
117¼	96	Lehigh PC 4% pf (4)	10	117¾	117¼	117¼	Aug 3
108	93	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	80	103	102	102	+1½
143½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	170	139	139	139	
126	116⅜	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	122	122	122	Jun20
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan24
20⅛	9¾	Manh Ry gtd	20	12	12	12	
16	7	Market St Ry pr pf	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
165	156	Mathieson pf (7)	10	161	161	161	
81⅛	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	30	91	91	91	Aug25
21	18⅛	Maytag Co pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr22
87	70	McLellan Strs pf (6)	20	86	86	86	Aug25
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	69½	69½	69½	Aug20
24⅛	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	110	21½	21½	21⅝	—⅛
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	50	13¼	13	13	Aug24
111	76	Midi Steel 1 pf (8)	10	105½	105½	105½	Aug25
94½	89	Milw El Ry pf (6)	10	89	89	89	Aug23
111	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	80	110	110	110	Aug23
1½	½	Minn StP&SSM LL	20	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
116	11	Monsan Ch pf (4½)	10	115	115	115	+¼
39⅛	25	Morris & Essex(3⅞)	30	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Aug24
44⅛	26	Mullins Mfg pf	40	48	48	48	—2
108	95	Murphy (G C) pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Aug25
18	7½	Nash Chat & St L	70	14⅛	14	14	Aug24
113	106⅛	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	113	113	113	Aug20
113	105⅛	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	112	112	112	+½
143	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	50	142¼	141⅝	141⅝	Aug18
106	90⅛	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	104	104	104	Aug24
13	4⅝	New Orl T & Mex	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 23
4⅝	2	NY Dock	40	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11⅝	5⅛	NY Dock pf	40	10	9⅞	9⅞	Aug24
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	40	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Aug 1
111	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug23
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	30	57	57	57	Jul 2
62	38	NY Shipbldg pf	10	44	44	44	Aug25
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
106⅞	100	Norfolk & W pf (4)	30	106	105½	106	Aug25
93¾	76	Northern Central(4)	10	81½	81½	81½	Aug 5
32½	25	Northwest Tel (3)	120	32½	32¼	32½	Aug11
25	12¾	Norwalk pf (1¾k)	20	23½	23½	23½	+2½
110	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	10	110	110	110	Aug25
136	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	136	136	136	Aug22
50	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	30	45	45	45	Jun15
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y31
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	50	4½	4½	4½	Aug25
20	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	Aug25
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Aug23
116	87	Pac Tel & Tel (3e)	10	116½	116½	116½	Aug23
147	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	145	145	145	Aug13
99⅛	88⅝	Paraffine pf (4)	10	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—⅛
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	111½	111½	111½	M'y21
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	10	33	33	33	+1
43	17⅝	Pere Marq pr pf	140	37½	36	36½	+1
2⅝	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	80	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	10	4	4	4	Aug23
50½	38	Phillips Jones pf	20	38	38	38	M'y 4
43	30¼	Phoenix H pf (3½)	30	40	40	40	Aug24
52	40	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	20	46	46	46	Aug13
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	20	13	13	13	Aug25
90	90	Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
67	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	67	67	67	Jul 20
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	145	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Jul 26
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	20	48¾	48¾	48¾	—¾
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	20	27	27	27	Aug12
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	38¾	38¾	38¾	Aug25
12	6	Pitt Term Coal pf	50	8	8	8	Jul 22
122¼	112	Procter & G pf (5)	240	116¾	116½	116½	+¾
143	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	90	140¼	140¼	140¼	Aug25
8	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	10	57½	57½	57½	
68	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	20	68	68	68	Aug16
85	65	Rev Cop & B pf	30	72	72	72	Aug24
64½	62½	Rev C&B 5¼% pf	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	Reynolds Tob (2.40e)	10	55	55	55	—2¾
105	79	Safe St 7% pf (7)	10	100	100	100	
94	68	Safe St 6% pf (6)	10	86	86	86	Aug19
81	58	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	76	76	76	
5⅛	2½	St L Southwest	30	4⅝	4½	4½	Jul 21
7¼	6	St L Southwest pf	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug18
48½	34¾	Scott Paper (1.20e)	50	48⅝	48¼	48¼	
27¾	20⅝	Sheaffer Pen (1e)	10	27	27	27	Aug24
98	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	40	89	88	89	
102	91	Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	10	96	96	96	—3
140¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	134	134	134	Aug12
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	20	41½	41½	41½	Aug10
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov30
42½	20	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	70	42½	42	42	—¾
70½	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	20	68	68	68	—½
125¾	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	100	125⅛	125	125	Aug15
47	34	Talcott ptc pf (2¾)	10	40	40	40	Aug25
56	35	The Fair pf	10	45	45	45	Aug23
44	18	Twin City R T pf	10	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
118	110⅝	United Bisc pf (7)	20	118	118	118	Aug25
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	100	80	79	80	Aug22
9¼	3½	U S Distributing pf	80	7⅝	7¼	7¼	Aug24
172	163¼	U S Gypsum pf (7)	30	170	169⅞	170	Aug25
45⅝	40	U S Tobacco pf(1¾)	10	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Jul 29
152½	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	152½	152½	152½	Aug24
54	27¼	Univ Pictures 1 pf	10	41	41	41	Aug12
25	18	Vadsco Sales pf	10	21	21	21	Aug23
107	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	20	104	104	104	Aug24
40	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	40	40	40	Jun 8
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
114	105	Va El & P $6 pf(6)	10	113½	113½	113½	Aug25
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C	40	3½	3½	3½	Aug25
15¾	8¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	13½	13½	13½	+2
65½	37	Vulcan Detin (1½e)	10	60	60	60	Aug16
118⅝	116¼	Vulcan pf (7)	110	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jul 19
3⅝	1½	Wabash pf B	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug15
45	30	Warner Bros pf	170	39	38	38⅝	+2⅝
80	60	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1⅛	⅜	Wells Fargo	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug10
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	30	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Aug25
102½	82⅝	West P El 7% pf (7)	40	95	94½	94½	—1
97⅝	74	West P El 6% pf (6)	60	86½	86	86	
122	116	West P P 7% pf (7)	10	120¾	120¾	120¾	Aug25
118	111⅛	West P P 6% pf (6)	70	116½	116⅝	116⅝	Aug23
140	103	West El pf (2⅜e)	10	130½	130½	130½	Aug19
35	31½	Weston El Inst A(2)	30	35	35	35	Jul 14
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y20
90	66	Wheel & L E pf	10	70	70	70	Aug24
72¼	42	Worth P & M pf A	20	71	71	71	+5
102	85½	Wright Aero	20	97⅞	97	97⅞	Aug25
107	71	Yellow Tr 7% pf (7)	110	107	107	107	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Resumed				
Black and Decker Mfg. Co.	25c	..	Sep. 24	Sep. 10
Extra				
Lincoln Ser Cp	25c	..	Sep. 12	Aug. 31
Interim				
Nat Oil Products	20c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Irregular				
Compo Shoe Mach	25c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 3
Consol Inv Tr	30c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Midvale Co	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Ohio Conf Co.Cl A	40c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Accumulated				
Yellow Tr & Co Mfg Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Regular				
Amer Factors Ltd	10c	M	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Amer Hawaiian SS	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Amer Home Prod	20c	M	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Amer News Co	25c	B-M	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Arn'd Constable	12½c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Black & Decker Mf	25c	..	Sep. 24	Sep. 10
Coml Inv Tr	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do pf	$1.06¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Consol Invest Tr (Boston, Mass)	30c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Cont Tel 7% pt pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Dover & Rock RR 6% guaranteed	$3	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Gas Securities Co	½%	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Gillette Saf Raz	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 6
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Glo-Wer Co 7%pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Gold & St Tele Co	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Group No. 1	$100	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 9
Int OceanTel	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Lincoln Ser Corp	25c	Q	Sep. 12	Aug. 31
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	Sep. 12	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 12	Aug. 31
Liquid Carbonic Co	20c	..	Sep. 26	Sep. 19
Merrimac Hat C	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Do 8% pf	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Metro Edi Co $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do $5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do$7 cum	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do $6 cum	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do$5 cum	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Nat Cash Reg Co	25c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Nat Funding Cor 6% A pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
N J Pow & Lt Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct 1	Aug. 31
Do $5	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Pac Finance Corp	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Reliance Stl Corp $1.50 convertible pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills Ltd pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Texas Corp	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Union Inv Co pf	95c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Union Pac RR	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Do pf	$2	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Weston (Geo.) Ltd	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Wisconsin P&L 7% pf	$1.31¼	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf	$1.12½	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31

Pennsylvania Net Lower

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced a net railway operating income of $5,014,946 for July, a decrease of $2,307,248 over the like month last year. Net operating income for the first seven months of this year was $24,634,550.

Ontario Schools Push Study Of Home Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Reorganization of the whole course of studies to the end of the second year of secondary schools will be complete this fall with the introduction of the new curriculum in grades VII and VIII in the public and secondary schools of the Province.

Seven obligatory and three optional subjects are included in the course, said Dr. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education. The obligatory subjects are health, English, social studies, natural science, mathematics, music, and art, while the optional subjects are crafts, home economics, and agriculture. Grammar no longer appears in the curriculum as a separate subject, but is included under English.

The program of studies recently issued by the Department points out that the new course is based very largely on the philosophy of education contained in the report on "The Education of the Adolescent" made by the English Consultative Committee, the influence of this report having been felt not only in England, where it was made the basis for the reorganization of the English educational system, but elsewhere in the English-speaking world.

"The introduction of new courses of study in Ontario," the program states, "is but one phase of an almost world-wide movement for a curriculum 'humane and realistic, unencumbered by the dead wood of a formal tradition, quickened by inquiry and experiment, and inspired, not by an attachment to conventional orthodoxies, but by a vivid appreciation of the needs and possibilities of the children themselves.'"

The new course places emphasis on subjects like crafts and home economics which have not been part of the elementary school curriculum.

Extracurricular activities are strongly urged in the program, which maintains that corporate activities provide not only a valuable training in co-operation, but a useful discipline in the shouldering of responsibilities.

More uniform educational opportunities, larger administrative units, better financial support for education from the provincial and Dominion Governments and a provincial salary schedule for teachers are needs of education at the present time, according to J. W. Noseworthy, president of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, who presided at the midsummer mass meeting of the teachers here recently.

Continuance of the plan for "adopting" schools in distressed areas in Saskatchewan this fall was strongly advocated by A. C. Lewis, President of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, who emphasized the fact that this system has done much to cement the bonds of good will and unity of the Provinces.

Vancouver Editor Wins Civic Medal

VANCOUVER, B. C. (CP)—Vancouver's Good Citizenship Medal for 1938 was presented to F. J. Burd, President of the Vancouver Daily Province. The presentation, sponsored by the Native Sons of British Columbia Post No. 2, is made annually.

Mayor George C. Miller, in making the presentation, referred to Mr. Burd as "a man who has taken his part in the religious, fraternal and social world of Vancouver. Without a doubt he is a real citizen."

General Classified

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SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals, $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 431 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, tennis, riding, golf. An ideal place for rest and recreation in the quiet beauty of Autumn. Transportation to Christian Science services arranged for. After Labor Day, rates $18 and up.
Brewster, Mass

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS, Cattle Ranches, Desert Acreage, Farms; we invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-ORANT, Realtors, 26 N. Stone. Phone 103. Tucson, Arizona.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Owners and Architects call on
WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC.
General contractors, to construct New Buildings or Extensive Alterations
33 W. 42nd, Pe. 6-7262 New York City

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

Cottage or Apartment

Unfurnished cottage or apartment of 3 rms. and bath for rent; will take part payment in services as caretaker. Stedman Mowatt Hanks, c/o "Seacroft," Manchester, Mass. Tel. (Boston office), LIberty 7171.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Modern Residence Suites
Minimize the Cost and Care of Your Home. Facing south across Cambridge Common to Colleges, Harvard Square and Subway. Location unexcelled. Exceptional service.
One block from Christian Science church
5 Rooms, Sunroom, Maid's Room, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, Sunroom, Maid's Room, 3 Baths
Living Rooms 13 feet by 30 feet
1 to 5 Rooms at Reasonable Rents in Mather, Concord, and Lexington Halls.
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED
Restaurant, Garage Facilities, Maids, etc.
Whitefield Hall, 19 Garden St. TRO 2263

CAMBRIDGE
NEW ELEVATOR BLDG.
We invite you to inspect apartments where superior location, pleasing arrangements, modern appointments, thoughtful service, make residence a real enjoyment.
124 Walker Street
Overlooking Radcliffe Dormitory Quadrangle
Suites $65-$90—Now leasing.
Office at Building Tel. ELiot 9398
Rodney W. Long Management

CAMBRIDGE
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
2 - 3 - 4 ROOMS
Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Wide selection furn. and unfurn. apts.; reas. prices; houses, sale or rent. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. Kir. 6502.

THREE rooms with bath and kitchenette in Hotel Hemenway on Fenway; unfurnished. BOSWELL, 75a Chestnut St., Boston. LAF. 1567.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 423 W. 21st St.—15½ by 21 ft. living room, 11 ft. casement window, fireplace; north, east and south exposures; modern, fireproof; $80-$110.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

UNUSUAL 3 rooms, private entrance in artist's home on Hudson; refined; permanent tenants; reasonable. Edgewater, N. J. Cliffside 6-0309-M.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St. Cambridge Mass

FURNITURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rugs, beautiful modern and antique suites and odd pieces; sofa, drop-leaf table, secretary, spool beds, Persian rugs; real bargains. MISS DAWES, 2219 Wisconsin Ave. EMerson 7509

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits, Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED operator, all branches hairdressing; good salary for right man. Box C-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, for appointment.

MAN, to give intelligent service to young man; Christian Scientist preferred; must be honest, sincere worker; references required; steady, salary, but good home. Write W-26, [illegible], 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN for night duty assist in care of woman; nursing training unnecessary; one able to lift heavy individual required. Write full particulars to C. M. DIETZ, 303 Harrison Ave. Hasbrouck Heights, N. J

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A RARE VALUE
Most desirable water-front home on the North Shore; English colonial design, brick construction, perfect in condition, convenience and setting; eight rooms, two baths, oil heat, garage; within 25 minutes from State House; must be seen to be appreciated; priced low for quick sale.
ELLIOT and WHITTIER
73 Jefferson Street Winthrop, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St. N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fire-proof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

Apple Hill Inn Bantam Lake
P. O. Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game rooms, tennis, lake sports. Folder, MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs.

LIME ROCK, CONN.—Plan a few days at a truly delightful vacation place in the Berkshires; congenial guests; finest food. Write LIME ROCK LODGE.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., Wardwell's Guest House, 225 Humphrey St.—Ocean front; near good restaurants; open Sept.-Oct. BRE. 6271.

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS and players tuned, repaired, bought, sold; service within 50 miles. E. G. Shaheen, 8 Plympton St. TRO. 0519. Cambridge, Mass.

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

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BROOKLINE—Comfortable suite, bath; or single room; one-two people; meals, if desired; real home atmosphere. LON. 5452.

NEWTON, MASS.—Quiet home, pleasant surroundings; room and board; tray service if desired. Tel. Newton No. 2256. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—AMBER LANTERN 144 South St., Route 10
Attractive, Quiet Rooms—Twin Beds

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 179 Marlboro Street—Rooms, single or double, in well-kept house; tourists accommodated; bath on each floor. CIR. 6781.

BOSTON, 78 Gainsboro St.—Clean, comfortable rooms; near The Mother Church; free parking. COM. 3634. Mrs. MacRitchie.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished single and double rooms and 1 and 2 room apts.; reasonable. Mrs. Lemons, 1739 P Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd. N. W. (near 18th and Columbia)—Comfortable room for one or two. Adams 4574.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Large light room with or near bath, in private home, N. Y. C. (68th St. or below); references exchanged. Write Box L-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT to an executive, six years business experience with export company; four years with law firm; attended college; also have law degree. Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, college graduate, offers his services; will do anything, including travel; unmarried; best of references. Write Box W-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID, white, 25; references; good worker; free Sept. 1st. Write Box B-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

Mac LEROY FARM—Pleasant home, good beds, high elevation; ½ mile to lake; beautiful scenery; good roads; 1½ miles to village; plenty of fresh vegetables, dairy products, fruit; mail daily; rates $14 double, $16 single. MR. and MRS. CHARLES M. ROY, Barnet, Vt. Tel. Barnet 82-14

"GREEN SHADOWS"
OLD LYME, CONNECTICUT
For a restful vacation. Excellent food. Reasonable rates. Open Fall and Winter.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, August 28, 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C.
SINGERS WANTED, Choral Society.

GENTLEWOMAN, educated in Switzerland, wishes position as French governess in family or school; long experience with children abroad and America; music, excellent needlework, sports, languages, packing; 6½ years last position. Write Box Z-9, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. E., Me., Tel. Somerset 0078-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass Col. 1206

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds, screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3000; Milford 1800; Fram 1131 Worcester 4-2897

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

16TH YEAR PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

BON VOYAGE FLOWERS
Any Time Anywhere
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
242 High St. Mystic 0600 Medford
901 Mass. Ave., Arlington

BOSTON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CURTIS & CROSTON INC.
Packers and Movers
STORAGE
LONG DISTANCE MOVING
83 Charles Street LAFayette 1033

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbet 2400

BOSTON—Hyde Park

"The Best for Less"
B. M. COURY
The Complete Food Market
Tel. Hyde Park 1123 Free Delivery
77 Readville St., Readville, Mass.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
New Fall
Nelly Dons Are In

August Sale
Quality Furniture
Special Cash Prices
Ralph Baker Furn. Co.
610 MAIN STREET

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking
For Sale Here
Telephone 671
38 West Elm St.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

RED CAB
ASPinwall 5000
TAXI SAFETY SERVICE SATISFACTION

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard St. ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete Service for Your Car on the Worcester Turnpike
One Block Above Longwood
Benevolent Association 5061

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORD DEALER
New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $325 and Up
1935 Ford Cars $225 and Up



Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Sq. Tel. TROwbridge 9460

1938 FORD 1938
Demonstrators and Official Cars
COUPES—TUDORS—FORDORS
Some with Trunk, Radio and Heaters
REASONABLE PRICES
Also Brand New Showroom Models, Most All Body Types.
MacKENZIE MOTOR SALES, Inc.
Incorporated
185 Mass. Ave. Kir. 6060-1-2

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Card and Gift Shop
844 MASS AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NORWEGIAN SARDINES
17c a can
Burnett's Ice Cream Mix
10c a package
SAGE'S
TRO. 2211

August Furniture Sale
25 Per Cent Discount
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO 3344

Fiske's *The Best Ever Summer 1938 Packages*
Hostess Mint, Bon Voyage
Kiddies, Tourist ..... 60c lb.
3 BRATTLE ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON, MASS.
833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
PAYSON PARK, BELMONT, MASS.

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

FIRST MORTGAGE MONEY
SATISFACTORY RATES
Preferred Risks Only
GEORGE A. GILES & SON
REALTOR
Cambridge Kirkland 2345

WHITTEMORE'S
Russell R. Cameron
26 Brattle St. Trow. 6760
Connections to All Boats and Trains

ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CONCORD

'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
286 Bussey St. East Dedham

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
FOODS and BEVERAGES
Canadian Imperial
Pale Dry Ginger Ale
Contents per dozen 80c
Where Quality Meets Value
DEDHAM SQUARE Phone 0010

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
BELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

The Atlantic Service Station
Let Us Check Your Car Before the Labor Day Week End
Lubrication Gas Oil
Tires Lights Wash
Complete Motor and Chassis Checkup
B. A. NORWELL, Prop.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COTTAGE GARDEN
18 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 3003
"Distinctly Different"
Visit Our Unique Food Shop
It is AIR CONDITIONED
We cater to those who demand Quality Baked Goods

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

DRESSES
for children going back to school
1.15—2.00
NICHOLS & FROST INC.

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
Incorporated
MARTHA B. MACKENNEY, Dir.
CORSETS—HOSIERY—LINGERIE
18 Merrimack Street Phone 1352

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave.
Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

HINGHAM

SUZANNE DRESS SHOPPE
LABOR DAY CLEARANCE SALE
To Fill Out Your Summer Wardrobe and Showing of
NEW FALL FASHIONS
26 Main St. Hingham, Mass.

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
meet all the needs of the feminine feet and fashionable desires. The moderate price will delight your budget.
NAPOLEON BAIL 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

FUR COATS
$88
A special group for this week.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Native Broiling Chickens	lb. 33c
Native Roasting Chickens	lb. 37c
Native Fowl	lb. 35c
Sweet Potatoes	lbs. 25c
Calif. Grapefruit	3 for 25c
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice, 50 oz. tin, 29c	

1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
New Locations
INFANTS' WEAR
Now on Third Floor

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

Cherry & Webb's
Last Seven Days of AUGUST FUR SALE

LYNN

Excitingly Smart
Travel Coats
of Camel's Hair and Wool
Choose a fitted model or a boxy reefer type. One is just as popular as the other. Sizes 12 to 20 ..... $15.75
Second Floor
Goddard Bros
Market St. Breakers 3737

Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!

Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Breakers 4956

MALDEN

It is with great pleasure that we announce the opening of our New Store at
99 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1938, when we cordially invite you.
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Sale
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
$3.95
Reg. Styles—$5 to $6
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant Street, Malden

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We are Agents for Crane Conservoil Oil Burners.

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0563

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our FROSTED MALTED
—A DRINK THAT YOU EAT
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6259

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Long experience in shoe business means good fit, good material, good style.
NEWHALL'S
SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

ANDREWS MARKET
Richardson & Robbins Chicken and Puddings
MEATS AND GROCERIES



510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

Boys will be glad to go back to school if they are smartly attired from
PRIORS
"The Haberdasher"
529 MAIN STREET

Melrose Florist Co.
Wedding Bouquets
Sprays and Flowers for Every Occasion
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

New Rayon Dresses
Featured for Spring
$3.98
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

Control garden pests with our spraying material.
Garden Hose, Lawn Mowers
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
COAL OIL
Tel. 0794-0795

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	$ 590,000

Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Telephone Needham 1205
"THE ATLANTIC STATION"
The Best Lubrication Service in Needham
HIGHLAND AVENUE
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
GASOLINES and OILS BATTERIES LEE TIRES
DONATI and FRISWELL, Props.

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Try on new Fall coats and dresses in modern air-conditioned comfort.

Macomber's Home Style
ICE CREAM
A Quality Product Since 1900
Made Here in New Bedford
Plant Open for Inspection at All Times
William A. Bassett Co.
1023 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612



Fresh Eastern Salmon, Halibut, Swordfish, Boiled and Live Lobster, Sole.

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
AGENT FOR
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Newton North 6463, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ENGLAND BROTHERS
Our 9c Sale Continues
Demonstration This Week
HONOR BRAND FRESH FROSTED FOODS
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
Jack-O-Lantern
Shoes for Children
190 North Street

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAFT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
35 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0039

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

Hats Cleaned Our Method
Stay Clean, Last Longer
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

GRA 8569 Bonded
August Fur Sale
Now in Progress
Remodeling—Repairing—Relining
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT, MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. TEL. READ. 0461
Agents for Malden Melrose Gas Co.

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENNEY GASOLINE
Solvenized
Chase's Carbon
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
T. F. SHERIDAN & SONS
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0050

C. J. MIERS & SONS
ROOFERS
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Time Is Indicated by Bells on Shipboard?

The use of bells to indicate the hour of day or night on shipboard is based on a matter of ship's watches. These watches, however, are not the dollar or pocket variety. Instead, they are something else again. In fact, they are two other things!

In the first place, the crew of the ship is divided into equal groups. This division aids in the apportionment of the work fairly among the members of the crew, for they work in shifts, four hours on and eight hours off.

In the second place, the ship's day (and night) is divided into Watches, or periods of time, each with its own name. The mariner's day is considered to begin at 12, noon, and the Watches are as follows:

Afternoon Watch, Noon to 4 p. m.
Evening Watch, 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.
First Watch, 8 p. m. to Midnight.
Middle Watch, Midnight to 4 a. m.
Morning Watch, 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.
Forenoon Watch, 8 a. m. to Noon.

It will be noticed that there are six Watches, each four hours long.

Time on shipboard is announced by the striking of a bell. This is done every half hour throughout the 24, and the number of times the bell is struck indicates the time.

The day starts at noon, so at 12:30 p. m. the bell is struck once, and the time is "one bell" of the Afternoon Watch. One o'clock is "two bells," and so on until "8 bells" for 4 p. m. is reached. However, 4:30 p. m. is not "nine bells," but is "one bell" of the Evening Watch.

Thus the number of bells never exceeds eight, for they start over at one bell every four hours. Thus each Watch is divided into eight parts by bells.

TIME (both A.M. and P.M.)			
1 Bell	12:30	4:30	8:30
2 Bells	1:00	5:00	9:00
3 Bells	1:30	5:30	9:30
4 Bells	2:00	6:00	10:00
5 Bells	2:30	6:30	10:30
6 Bells	3:00	7:00	11:00
7 Bells	3:30	7:30	11:30
8 Bells	4:00	8:00	12:00

Note that the sailors of some fleets observe the Evening Watch (4 p. m. to 8 p. m.) as First Dog Watch (4 p. m. to 6 p. m.) and Second Dog Watch (6 p. m. to 8 p. m.); and the two groups are alternated.

W. P. Keasbey

Sunbonnet Sue



A Wanderer Returns

A Story for Children

Bolenius Bear had just had a fine ride on Caleb Crow's back. But Caleb had left him on the grass in the shade of a big oak tree and Bolenius did not know the way home. Caleb had spread his wings and flown away so quickly that when Bolenius called after him he was too far off to hear.

But "Ho, hum, what of it?" said Bolenius to himself. "I'm not going home for days and days, I'm having such fine adventures. I'll find my way out somehow, when the time comes."

So he wandered happily about, listening to the birds and smelling the flowers and watching the sun rise and set. He found a tree with honey in it and that gave him plenty to eat. At night the moon and stars were so pretty that he tried to sleep with one eye open so as to watch them. But he always forgot which eye he meant to keep open, and the first thing he knew it would be morning.

Then one day he saw a fleecy cloud up above the trees that kept changing its shape. As he watched, it began to look like Ferdinand the white poodle, whom he had left at home.

Thinking of Ferdinand made him think also of Isabella the rag doll, and Prince Otto the marionette; and of their other friends, Christopher Cricket and Bartholomew Frog and Algernon the black squirrel.

"I wonder what they are all doing," thought Bolenius Bear.

"I wonder if they are playing games.

"I wonder—if they miss me!"

Without doing any more thinking, Bolenius Bear decided to go home. But which way home? He hadn't the least idea.

Just then a tiny voice said, "Why, here we are again!" It was the little beetle whom Bolenius had helped one day.

"Oh!" said Bolenius. "Can you take me to the path you were on when I got you out from under the twig?"

"Just follow me," answered the beetle. "One good turn certainly deserves another."

When they reached the right path, Bolenius thanked the beetle politely, bid him good-by and skipped joyfully along.

Soon he heard a "Cluck—cluck—cluck" from the bushes, and a great many "Peep—peep—peeps." Out came Madam Brown Hen and her twelve newly hatched chickens.

"I could never have hatched them if you hadn't brought me that sack full of corn from the hen-yard!" she said gratefully. "Now I'm on my way home."

They all walked along together until they came to Madam Brown Hen's farmyard. Then they said good-by.

Soon Bolenius could see his own house. There on the side lawn were Ferdinand and Isabella and Prince Otto, and Christopher and Algernon and Bartholomew.

"Heigh-ho!" shouted Bolenius Bear.

"It's Bolenius!" cried Isabella the rag doll. "We thought you were never coming back. We're so glad to see you!"

"Tell us everything you've done every minute!" begged Ferdinand.

Bolenius hopped about on one foot in his excitement, until he tripped himself up and sat down.

"I can talk better sitting down, anyway," said he. "But first let me tell you that of all my adventures, I like coming home the very best!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Cream rises to the top of milk because it is composed of tiny drops of oil and fat which are lighter than the rest of the milk.

Use 'Em Again: Announcement, saccharine, success, hallucination.

Letter Juggling: Listen, enlist; tinsel, inlets.

What Is the Number?: 23.

Shakespearean Plays and Players: Portia—Merchant of Venice; Falstaff—Merry Wives of Windsor; Miranda—The Tempest; Desdemona—Othello; Ghost of Banquo—Macbeth; Oberon—Midsummer Night's Dream; Rosalind—As You Like It; Petruchio—Taming of the Shrew; Earl of Kent—King Lear; Ophelia—Hamlet.

Fifty Acres

I've never been to London
I've never been to Rome,
But on my Fifty Acres
I travel here at home.

The hill that looks upon me
Right here where I was born,
Shall be my mighty Jungfrau,
My Alps, my Matterhorn.

A little land of Egypt
My meadow-plot shall be,
With pyramids of haystacks
Along its sheltered lee.

My hundred yards of brooklet
Shall fancy's faith beguile,
And be my Rhine, my Avon,
My Amazon, my Nile.

In June I find the Tropics
Camped all about the place;
Then white December shows me
The Arctic's frozen face.

My wood-lot grows an Ardeh,
My pond a Caspian Sea,
And so my Fifty Acres
Is all the world to me.

Here on my Fifty Acres
I safe at home remain,
And have my own Bermuda,
My Sicily, my Spain.

—James Larkin Pearson, in N. Y. Times.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Reading the Call

Question: A call for a meeting is mailed to the membership. At the meeting, is it necessary for the clerk to read the call at the beginning of the meeting? or may she read each item separately as it comes up for disposal?

Answer: At the opening of a mass meeting, it is customary to read the call for the meeting, since it is a statement of the object of the meeting and is equivalent to the bylaws of an organized group. It determines who may attend and who may vote. But in an organized society, the constitution or bylaws serves this purpose. Hence, it is not necessary to read the call unless the bylaws or standing rules require it as part of the order of business. If the bylaws do not provide, the call need not be read, though it may be if the members desire it and so indicate by vote.

Whether or not the call is read, the individual items should be announced as the time arrives for their consideration; but this duty belongs to the chair, not to the clerk. It is the chair's duty always to announce the next order of business, and the next specific item of business. (See Robert's Rules of Order, page 236.)

Odds and Ends

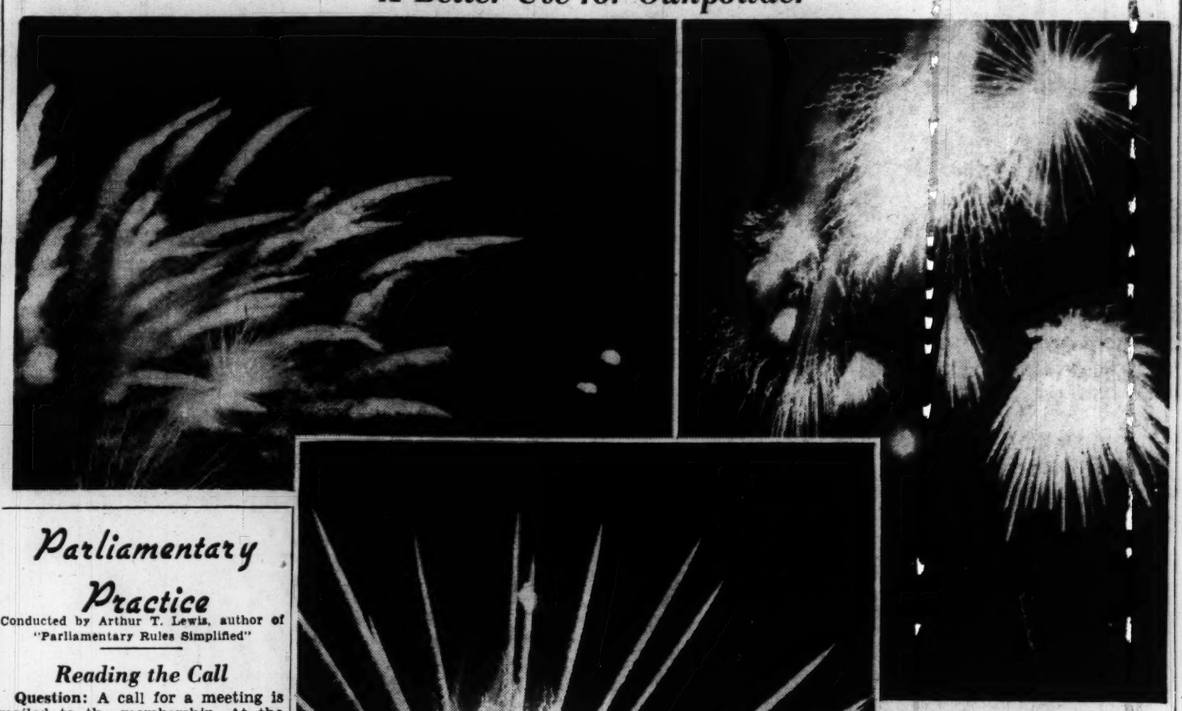
Advantageous Airport

The Boston Municipal Airport, in East Boston, because it is on filled land on the edge of the harbor, is capable of almost unlimited expansion.

Old Oaken Bucket

At Scituate, Mass., hung the Old Oaken Bucket that inspired Samuel Woodworth to compose his time-honored poem.

A Better Use for Gunpowder



Monitor Camera Club from Marjorie Ann Smith, Beverly Hills, Calif.

The Real Giver

A woman once applied to an eminent philanthropist of Bristol, on behalf of a little orphan boy. After the man had given liberally she said, "When he is old enough I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor."

"Stop!" said the good man; "you are mistaken. We do not thank the clouds for rain. Teach him to look higher, and thank Him who giveth both the clouds and the rain."

Brevities

Detroit News: The canned baked bean industry, says a trade advice, is holding up nicely through it all. When business in this line goes to pot, it is good.

Washington Post: Still, we must give Hollywood credit for some ingenuity. No matter how many times a plot is used, the picture is given a different title each time.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: No man ever hurts anything except his pride when he takes a tumble—to himself.

Humorist: According to an architect, the house of the future will be made entirely of rubber. Can't you just see cook bouncing out after being reprimanded by her employer!

Richmond Times-Dispatch: A Scandinavian hydraulic engineer has developed an apparatus for producing artificial fog. We call ours Congress.

Atlanta Constitution: As a rule, the genuine antique is uncomfortable. A comfortable piece of furniture wears out in its own time.

Party Fun

Deck Tennis

Deck Tennis is a favorite game on ship board, but it can be played anywhere where only a small space is available. The needed materials are a rope ring (about six inches in diameter) and a net. If no net is available, use a string. The court should be about 20 feet long and six feet wide. The string is stretched across the middle of the court at a height of about five feet.

The players line up at each end of the court. The one first to serve, delivers from behind the service line. If in serving, the ring touches the net or string, or goes outside the court, it is a fault and counts one point to the opponent. Should the ring be correctly delivered (goes over the string and does not fall outside the marked area), it must be caught by the opponent before it touches the ground and returned at once.

This interchange continues until one of the two fails to return it, sends it under the string, or throws it outside the court—such failure counting one to his opponent.

The service should change after each five points scored, and ends changed after every 10. The game is usually for a score of 20, though that used in Lawn Tennis may be adopted.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Made Without Flaws

God never made his work for man to mend.—Dryden.

In Lighter Vein

Heavy Traffic

A car puffed laboriously along the muddy country road. Finally the driver became discouraged when the boughs of overhanging trees threatened to stop his car. He saw a rustic and said to him, "You don't have many cars along this way, do you?"

The man took plenty of time before he replied, "Certainly we do. What about it?"

"How many have come past lately?" the driver asked.

"Well," replied the rustic, "there was one last year, and two the year before—and now you're here."—Washington Star.

Rural Free Delivery

A Kansas farmer stopped at a bank to see if he could get a loan on his farm.

"It might be arranged," said the banker, "I'll drive out with you and appraise it."

"You don't need to bother," said the farmer, noticing a huge cloud of dust rolling up the road. "Here it comes now."—Wall Street Journal.

Yes, and Mrs. Sippi

A curious inquirer asked: "What are the sister States?" And the brilliant country editor answered:

"We are not quite sure, but we should judge that they are Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Allie Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware, and Minnie Sota."

Hmm!

"Is Denis' fiancée pretty?"

"I have never seen her, but I don't think she is."

"Why do you say that?"

"Well, he was talking to me about her recently, and he said that she had a very interesting face."—Dublin Opinion.

Thin as Cards

The landlady brought in a plateful of extremely thin slices of bread and butter, which rather dismayed her hungry men boarders.

"Did you cut these, Mrs. Brown?" said one.

"Yes—I cut them," came the stern reply.

"Oh!" went on the boarder. "All right; I'll shuffle and deal!"—Tit Bits.

Harvard Manners

Lost on Harvard's bewildering campus, Baggers stopped an undergraduate to inquire the way. The student seemed lost in thought for a few minutes. Then he said:

"I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I can't help you. I'd have to point."

Daily Anecdote

Eloquent Henry

The eloquent and persuasive power of speech possessed by Patrick Henry was not reserved for such notable occasions as his "Give me liberty or give me death" speech and other important utterances, but was exercised in all the common pleadings of his career in court. Such was the testimony of one of his contemporaries, Major Joseph Scott, who related the following story:

Scott, having traveled a considerable distance to appear as a witness in court, and having discharged this duty, was required to remain and serve as juror in another case which followed.

As the afternoon wore on, and Scott listened to a succession of dull and uninspired pleaders, he despaired of reaching home that night. But then Patrick Henry arose and closed the case in a speech which, in comparison with the others, seemed singularly short and interesting.

"I had judged his speech to last about fifteen minutes," said Scott. "Imagine my surprise when, upon consulting my watch, I found he had spoken well over two hours!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Words From the Wise

(Toronto Globe and Mail)

Toronto

Between two and three hundred people packed the small auditorium at Regal Road School to honor Miss Irene McAfee and her Grade 8 class on the completion of a project called an "Enterprise on Canadian Arts," which was last night presented to the Board of Education.

The enterprise, started last November and just recently completed, was an idea Miss McAfee entertained for close to ten years. It was first tried when she taught a Grade 5 class at Orde Street School.

The project was simply to have each pupil in her class contact some notable figure in the world of letters and art in Canada and to receive a reply. How well Canada's authors and artists responded with bits of their work and interesting letters is shown by the collection adorning a wall on the second floor of the school.

Among the many hung there is one from Sir William Mulock, in reply to a letter from Kenneth Hilyer of Class 12. Sir William's letter, in the center of a frame containing a picture of himself and his home, reads, simply: "In response to the request that I give you a message for the boys and girls of Canada, it is that throughout the years they live up to the teachings of our Heavenly Father." It was signed, "W. Mulock."

Quotation for Today

NOBLE - MINDEDNESS does not receive an insult. — Publius Syrus.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

It's a fact—

MAREC ADFRF GH GIR GHJ HK CDNO PRMEQFR DG DF MHCJHFRU HK GDST UAHJF HK HDVN ESU KEG VIDMI EAR NDXIGRA GIES GIR ARFG HK GIR CDNO.

Use 'Em Again

Here are more from a Des Plaines, Illinois, reader. As usual, use the letters in the words on the left as many times as necessary to form the words defined. The number of letters in these words is indicated.

COME AUNT (declaration, 12) =
CASH REIN (sweet, 10) =
CUES (prosperity, 7) =
AH CUT LOIN (illusion, 13) =

Letter Juggling

This is shared by an Ocean Park, Maine, reader. Try forming at least 4 six-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

N S I L T E

What Is the Number?

The sum of the digits of a certain number of 2 figures is 5. If 3 times the units digit is added to the number, the order of the digits will be reversed. What is the number?

Shakespearean Plays and Players

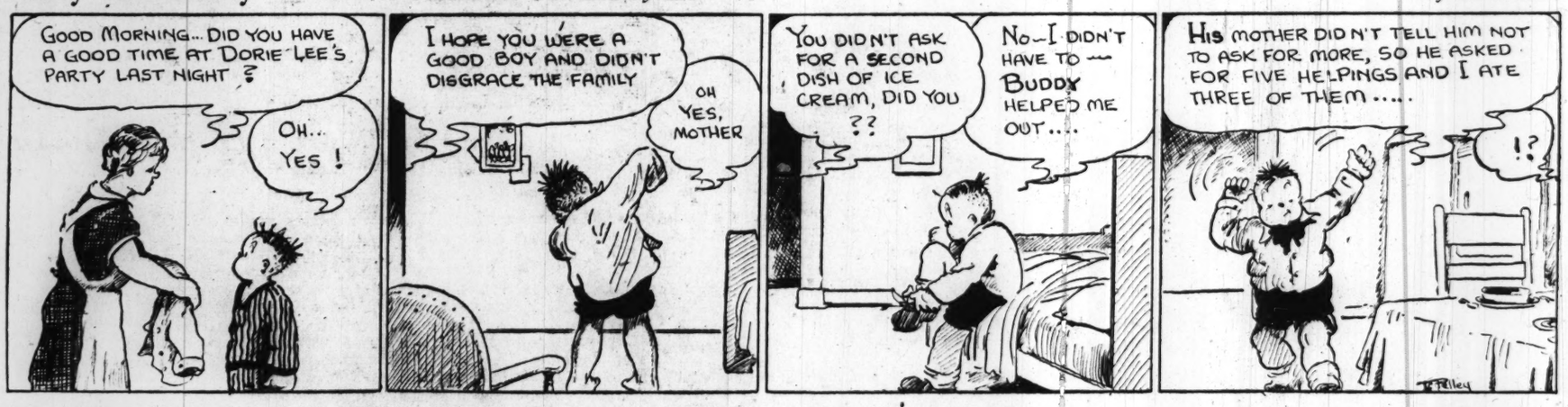
This list is shared by a St. Louis, Mo., reader. Can you match each correctly as indicated by the example checked?:

1	Portia	The Tempest	
2	Falstaff	Macbeth	
3	Miranda	Merchant of Venice	1
4	Desdemona	Merry Wives of Windsor	
5	Ghost of Banquo	Midsummer Night's Dr.	
6	Oberon	Othello	
7	Rosalind	King Lear	
8	Petruchio	As You Like It	
9	Earl of Kent	Hamlet	
10	Ophelia	Taming of the Shrew	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Good Time Was Had by All*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*On the Go Again*

By Carmack



The Adventures of Waddles—*No Song in His Heart*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Japanese-American Planes?

Ends

"HONG KONG, Aug. 24—Japanese war planes opened fire today on a large Chinese-American-owned passenger land plane, forced it down on a small river along the south China coast, and machine-gunned its fifteen passengers and four crew members as they tried to escape to shore." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

"WASHINGTON — The war in China and the attendant uncertainties in the Far East were reflected in the report covering issuance of licenses in June. The Far East accounted for over 90 per cent of the issues. . . . Japan was second with licenses for $1,701,049, all for military and commercial planes." (From a special dispatch to the New York Times on American arms exports.)

Kellogg Pact—Ten Years After

OF ALL the rude shocks sustained by political idealism during the last twenty years, none has been more tragic than the shelving of the Kellogg-Briand pact—the tenth anniversary of which falls tomorrow. The disillusionment came as a shattering blow to deeply laid hopes and to a new-born faith in political humanity that arose from the ruins of the war.

It is scarcely a consolation to reflect that a little keener foresight on the part of the sponsors of the treaty might have discerned more accurately the course that events would take from the outset. At the same time the experience acquired in failure will inevitably offer the strongest foundation for the future moves toward world stabilization that must inevitably come.

While the Kellogg Pact might have offered a dependable peace formula for a settled world, it quickly proved its inability to impose its authority in a world where at least one great power was laboring under a sense of deep injustice and showed every sign of seeking some day a remedy regardless of all treaty control.

The inherent weakness of the instrument lay in the fact that the preamble and Article 2 commit the signatories to seek peaceful means of settlement, without specifying those peaceful means. Indeed, no such means existed. The League Covenant might have served, but it was not universal. America had always remained outside.

The effect of this omission in a treaty that was intended to be universal soon became apparent. A nation having a grievance, and not having an available effective and universally recognized means of settling its dispute, would presumably resort to war. Such action automatically threw the rest of the signatories into the status either of all-round neutrality—which would entail abandonment of the pact—or of all-round belligerency to preserve the pact against its violators.

America actually attempted to devise a means of escape. Secretary Stimson in 1932, before the test case of Abyssinia and subsequent to the Sino-Japanese outbreak of 1931, declared that the Kellogg Pact had made consultation among its signatories inevitable. But with the Brussels conference of last November over the conflict in China, the expedient of consultation was clearly proved inadequate in itself to settle a major dispute—a situation that America itself had already prepared for in 1936 by its own unilateral declaration of neutrality.

One must assume then from this experience that the conditions for any successful international peace pledge in future would be: adequate machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, a willingness of all nations to share active responsibility for maintenance of the agreement, and, above all, a state of equilibrium and good will that will make such a treaty possible.

The Watch in Britain

THE British Horological Institute is not satisfied with the average standard of accuracy reached by the country's watches. Very many of these come from abroad, and for some time there has been a growing disposition to import types that are too cheap to be efficient. By a system of mass testing, followed by the issue of certificates, the Institute hopes to provide the public with a criterion, and hence to persuade it to acquire watches of a better quality.

It must not be deduced from these facts that the British are not a nation of timekeepers; or that they wear their watches not, like rosemary, for remembrance, but, like rue, with a difference, to which they are oblivious. Nor need the Englishman consult Father Time by drawing "a dial from his poke" like Touchstone, when he may use that on the telephone to obtain TIM. "TIM and the hour runs through the roughest day," and, with the radio, and the public clock, it puts Time in his place and leaves him nearly always available.

Yet watches remain, of course, a convenience, and there is still some truth in Pope's remark of men, that "each believes his own"; so that it is just as well that there should be good works to justify this faith.

Keeping the Record Straight

SECRETARY HULL'S latest note to Mexico is by no means an ultimatum demanding return of American lands seized by the Cardenas Government. It is rather the reassertion of a legal claim. Some Americans had feared that Washington's "good neighborliness" was going to permit American claims to go by default. When large oil properties were taken over in March, Mr. Hull protested, but in such a mild way that there were cries that a "right of seizure" was being tacitly recognized.

On July 21 the United States Government stated the legal case, declaring such seizures were not expropriation but confiscation unless payment of owners was provided for. That claim was registered in behalf of farm lands taken since 1927, but appeared to keep the legal record straight also for the oil properties. The latest note is a reaffirmation of the American position. It is particularly firm in rejecting the implication of the Mexican reply that it is all right to take lands from American nationals and not pay for them so long as lands of Mexican nationals are also seized.

But Mr. Hull gives no hint as to how the legal position is to be enforced. His official statement of international law appears unimpeachable. The settlement, however, is likely to depend on how much pressure the United States can and will exert.

The Holmesburg Massacre

REPORTS from Holmesburg prison have shocked the sensibilities of people everywhere. The stark brutality evidenced in the alleged manner in which four inmates were killed and several other occupants of the same cell block seriously harmed may do more to call attention to the nation's prison problem than all that has thus far been accomplished through an academic approach.

A thorough, official investigation should be made. It must not end with the fixing of personal blame and the meting of punishment to whoever is adjudged responsible for this outrage. The crime is the result of conditions of which Holmesburg is but a tragic symbol. An outmoded penal system, riddled with graft and politics, shackled by society's apathy toward those it places behind crowded prison walls, is the real offender.

August in England

BEFORE the British rearmament program got under way, ominous reports came out of England that the people had become crisis-conscious, like the French. Now that is a thing of the past. British phlegm has reasserted itself, that phlegm which, according to an envicus Frenchman, helps the British to overcome crises because they don't know there has been a crisis till it is all over.

Take, for example, these particular ides of August, when peace is supposedly hanging by a thread. Walter Lippmann in his dispatches from Europe gives the impression that a sneeze at the wrong time might upset the applecart irretrievably. Yet England seems superbly unaware that it must take care of its breathing in these hairbreadth days. Cricket is in full swing. On the greensward the people are playing and watching that game so incomprehensible to non-Britons.

It so happens that the only Armageddon to absorb England is the cricket test between England and Australia. The games have already been decided in favor of Australia, but the fifth match has held popular interest just as if the rubber were still at stake. For the game has yielded several records, including one by a 22-year-old Yorkshireman, who has compiled the highest score of all time. From John O'Groats to Land's End, he has been acclaimed hero, and the war scares have been banished to the inside pages.

August may be a dangerous month, but not to the British. To them it is a month dedicated to holiday-making and *le sport*. This is a distinct service to statesmanship. Wise decisions can be attained only in an atmosphere of public calm.

Fags Are Not Roses

A CIGARETTE smoker may be of the opinion that he is smoking tobacco, but if he reads "A Cigarette by Any Name—" in The Nation for August 13 he will discover that he may also be inhaling the fumes of any one or several of the following:

Chocolate, vanilla, tonka, coumarin, sherry, peach, orange, geranium, angelica, licorice, brown sugar, herbs, maple sugar, honey, rum, glycerine, and diethyleneglycol—materials used to treat or flavor the tobacco—not to mention paper and the chemical agents employed in its manufacture.

Helen Woodward's title "hits the bull's-eye," for to millions of long-suffering nonsmokers a cigarette by any name will continue to smell—despite the orange, vanilla, geranium, and what have you.

How Tight Does He Want It?



The Story of the Earth

Book News of the Day

TO A cosmogonist the earth is part of a gigantic universal plan stretching as far as eye or telescope can reach to what is reluctantly labeled infinity. Carroll Lane Fenton, speaking for the geologists, views OUR AMAZING EARTH (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $4.50) as a rough, rocky sphere partly covered with water and wrapped in a blanket of air. The petrologist thinks more about the minerals that compose rocks, the chemist discards both minerals and stones to start with elements and compounds as building blocks, and the physicist delves even deeper into atomic nuclei and electrons, to find out what makes the "planets" of the microcosm go round.

* * *

But for most of us this earth is solid enough, fertile enough, stable enough without asking too many questions about its history or composition. Consequently, in order to put these subjects across to the average reader, Dr. Fenton introduces each allied "ology" in believe-it-or-not fashion, as might be judged from the book's title. The effect is a remarkably readable work which when thoroughly digested is likely to give much more than mere "acquaintance" with the fundamentals of the earth sciences.

Nearly everyone knows the explanation of the earth's origin given by Immanuel Kant, who pondered the problem until he evolved the earth from nebulous gases concentrating in primordial space. But the simpler explanation of Pierre de Laplace, according to which the whirling sun flung from its own body the several planets now rotating around it, has long been popular. That would make our earth a formerly flattened ball of intensely hot gases which cooled as the sphere whirled the first few million years, to condense into a rocky, still wrinkling crust.

* * *

In 1905, Chamberlin and Moulton of the University of Chicago answered growing protests that this explanation is based on the assumption that whirling gases would become concentrated, whereas actually they would tend to become dissipated in space, by suggesting the "planetesimal" hypothesis, that planetesimals or meteorites, at some time or other thrown out into space by a star's passing too close to the sun, finally congregated in great masses to form planets. The few meteors still working "free-lance" would thus all add their fraction of an inch yearly to the earth's diameter.

Research was still displeased, however, since there is evidence which indicates the earth grew much more rapidly than planetesimals would allow. The theory that seems to prevail at present is that of Sir James Jeans and Harold Jeffreys, who suggest that a passing star pulled out a long streamer of hot gas which broke up into sections, each section cooling and shrinking, the molecules becoming more and more packed until finally a liquid and then a solid earth was formed, and that tidal stresses broke open a section of the globe, hurling part of it off into space to form the moon.

As for the history of the earth as told by rocks, Dr. Fenton gives a convenient calendar of the ages. Chapters on elements and minerals give an insight into the simpler, most common things that constitute the stuff of which the planet is made—a working knowledge of fundamental minerology.

H. B. N.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tipperary

HOW strange a thing is fame. The words and music of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" have gone all over the world.

They are written imperishably on the pages of history. They have become a part of the texture of life for a whole generation; they are bound inextricably in men's minds with the valour and tragedy, the horror, the heroism and comradeship of war. They are a permanent part of the folk literature of our generation. When many greater songs are forgotten this one will still be remembered.

Both words and music were written overnight by a fishmonger because of a bet made in a public-house. . . .

His name was Jack Judge and of the thousands you might stop in the street and to each of whom "Tipperary" would mean something at once personal and universal, hardly one would know his name.—*Daily Herald*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Know Thyself: A Credo for Republicans

By George D. Aiken
Governor of Vermont

WHAT can we do as Republican party members to make our national Government more sound, more prosperous, and of more service to the people?

If we answer this question successfully we need not be concerned with the problem of returning to power. This will follow automatically. By the same postulate we must conclude that the reason we were voted down in favor of another party is because we once failed to answer it.

We might as well confess that we were guilty of inactivity and complacency at a time when deflation was speeding downward at a dizzy pace and was dragging economic activity with it. We did neglect to prevent the excesses in Wall Street that caused a bankers' panic after the great speculative boom of the late twenties.

We weren't successful in working out a solution to the problems of the farmer in a way that would aid the farmer himself rather than commission merchants and speculators. We did not go out of our way to recognize the rights of organized labor and honestly seek to cooperate with them. I am afraid we did a great deal of our thinking in terms of wealth and power and failed to furnish the Federal leadership that was rightly expected of us.

There is nothing to be gained by saying we weren't guilty of those mistakes. We will, rather, gain standing with the voters if we admit that we did things wrong, and then take steps to correct them.

* * *

Now, the question is: How should a party out of power conduct itself?

It is my honest opinion that, when not in power, we strengthen our position when we assist in every way possible in the passage of beneficial legislation and in the carrying out of beneficial programs. And when we concur in efforts to enact what we honestly know is good legislation desired by the people, it makes our disapproval more marked and more effective when we honestly oppose bad measures—and there are plenty of them. If we call "wolf, wolf," all the time, then there is little chance of our being taken seriously when real danger threatens.

In Vermont, we are proud of our record of co-operation with Federal officials when they are acting as officials and not as party leaders. We believe in the social security program, and that the principles of social security are here to stay. But we also recognize that its defects and injustices are many. We hope that by wholehearted co-operation between State and Federal Government they may be eliminated and the program made more workable, and more fair than it is now.

We are ready to admit that a fair percentage of the New Deal program would be helpful to, and is desired by, the American people. But when they make some proposition that we know is wrong, we do not leave them in doubt as to our position.

Besides being judged by our opposition, we will be judged by our constructive program. By conducting state affairs in the proper manner, living within our income, enacting progressive social legislation, Maine and Vermont today are doing the Republican Party more good in furnishing examples of straightforward government (sans propaganda movies and radio skits) than all the Republican orators in the whole country can do by running down and abusing every Democratic proposition regardless of its merits.

* * *

What else can we do besides set a good example, and not continuously carp?

Let us, for one thing, maintain a decent and liberal attitude toward labor, recognizing the right of labor to practice collective bargaining through its committees, the same as corporation stockholders practice collective bargaining through their boards of directors.

Let us, for another thing, recognize the fact that most of those on work relief are not shiftless. Many once occupied useful positions, but now, through force of circumstances, are compelled to accept relief at peonage wage and are put to work next to a few malcontents on projects with big red, white, and blue signs at each end of them proclaiming these men failures to all who pass by.

We know that a public works program, one that is non-competitive with private industry and one that is useful and adapted to the community where unemployment exists, is the logical way of coping with the situation. We know that $12 a week isn't a decent wage to support a family.

Let us assure these men that work relief will not be cut off if the Republicans attain national power, but will be conducted in a way that will not be fraught with humiliation or reduction to political serfdom. But let us, foremost, make these men understand that we will work to abolish the ill will—now aggravated by government minions—between groups and classes, so that business can carry on with a minimum of governmental regulation, offering better jobs at higher wages.

However, let us distinguish between true business and speculative activities in our governmental regulation.

These are some of things we need to do, and to stand for. In so doing, we serve our country well, and when we serve our country well, we serve our party best.

More on "While a People Is Murdered"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I happened to read the letter subscribed "R. M. B., New York," in your recent issue.

Would it not be better if R. M. B. were to pause and think, before needlessly reviling Great Britain? Consider that one of the finest schemes for peace was the product of one of the finest presidents of one of the finest countries of the world—the League of Nations.

Further consider that if it is suggested League had been backed to the hilt by the country of its origin and not left for poor old Great Britain to father, it might now be in such an unassailable position that it could prohibit such guerrilla wars as are unfortunately sapping Spain and China at the present time.

Is it too late for the United States of America to take its stand alongside the Commonwealth of British Nations so that the whole force of the "civilized" world could force peace by peaceful penetration?

Has R. M. B. thought of the possible result of forceful intervention by Great Britain? This would only bring in one after another of the countries of Europe, some on the one side, and some on the other, until the twelve million murders of the great war might be as nothing.

No: recrimination will not help.

FRANK FREEMAN

Stockport, Lancs., Eng.

Chamberlain's Foreign Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent, J. S. B., in assailing my letter denouncing Chamberlain's foreign policy, especially in its effect upon Spain, quite rightly rebukes the extremes to which I went. I was not warranted in impugning Chamberlain's motives to the extent I did, and certainly I never meant to imply that the British people are anything but an unusually scrupulous population.

Whether the argument of my letter is false or not remains to be proved. By politic agreements wars can and have been postponed. They have rarely been averted. Indeed, these kinds of compromises have generally merely delayed the ultimate war as in 1914. I believe that England in its moment of bright idealism before the Hoare agreement had the opportunity to marshal the forces of peace. It may be said that further pressure behind sanctions would have meant war. To which I would ask: Did Czechoslovakia's uncompromising adherence to what it deemed to be right plunge Europe into war?

J. S. B. denies my thesis that nonintervention broke down in reference to Spain. From where I sit it still looks that way. Events alone will determine whether the Chamberlain policies have pacified Europe and stabilized its politics or whether they have weakened the moral basis upon which genuine collective peace might have been and, I hope, may be established in Europe and the world.

R. M. B.

New York, N. Y.

Spanish (?) Civil War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent, J. S. B., takes R. M. B. to task for, what he considers, unfair statements by the latter in regard to the present conflict in Spain. Without going into the justness of either case may I have space to point out that your correspondent puts forth the kind of argument that is permitting this world war to continue. I say "world war," though your correspondent is careful to say: "The Spanish civil war, deplorable as it is, is still a Spanish civil war." A Spanish civil war with Italian planes piloted by Italian fliers? A Spanish civil war, with crack German machine gunners mowing down the Spanish farmers fighting for their land and the right to live safely and in peace?

Those who love freedom and democracy are being betrayed whether they live in England, France, or the United States. Every city that these governments permit Franco, with the help of Italy and Germany, to bomb contains their people. For democracy knows neither race nor color but claims for itself the brotherhood of man. Not the kind of brotherhood that the democracies are showing today toward the democracy of Spain. But the kind of brotherhood that the simple, true people feel for Spain today, who look with sorrow and anger to their leaders and question why they permit this murder to continue.

J. R.

Boston.

Dividends in Friendship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your feature, "Tower Views" under the caption "Teachers Teach Tolerance," Clearway quoted certain thought-provoking comments by prominent speakers at the National Education Association Convention.

In this connection, I should like to offer the foreign student exchange program at Tabor Academy and other schools, headed by W. Huston Lillard of Tabor, as at least one real way of accomplishing these aims. Every school year American preparatory school students go to Germany and England while English and German boys, and teachers, come to us. Thus an excellent feeling of real fellowship and atoneness is developed in each participant, in going to classes, enjoying sports, studying, living, walking, and talking with young people of other nations. The point to be deplored is that more and more boys and schools and countries cannot enjoy a rich and never-to-be-forgotten experience of this sort due to a dearth of money for this purpose. Why could this not be made an extremely worthy government project? Student exchange will pay far greater dividends than greater armaments!

PHILLIPS A. NOYES.

Marion, Mass.

Stifled?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article under the caption "Stifled" (from the "Daily Herald") in a recent issue of your paper, is so biased in its outlook that I deplore its inclusion in The Christian Science Monitor. Wherever our sympathies may lie in connection with the conflict in Spain, it now appears obvious that, thanks to the efforts of Britain, the war has been localized, where the aggressive spirit, unchecked, might have produced a first-class conflagration in Europe.

Do not certain trends in the news of late indicate that the dictators are getting heartily sick of their Spanish adventure?

F. L. ANSTEY

Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent, Eng.